Annual Security & Fire Safety Report 2024

CHAPMAN UNIVERSITY

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A Message from President Daniele C. Struppa

Every member of the Chapman University community has a stake in providing a safe environment for teaching, research, and learning, and all of us must be committed to keeping our campus and residence areas secure and crime-free. As an independent, comprehensive university, located in the center of one of the most progressive and exciting areas of California, we are proud of our tradition and enthusiastic about the opportunities it provides for our students to interact with the external community.

We are also aware of the challenges posed by such an environment, and this booklet outlines many of the steps taken by the university to ensure the safety of its students, faculty, and staff. The responsibility for crime prevention and personal safety, however, does not and cannot rest primarily with the University or our Public Safety Department; rather it rests with you and me as individuals. Each of us must take personal responsibility for our own safety, as well as for the safety of those around us.

Daniele C. Struppa, President

The Annual Security Report is published annually in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act of 1998, by the Department of Public Safety, in collaboration with the Dean of Students Office and the Human Resources Department.

Section 1 | Security Report

Important Phone Numbers & Resources

Orange Police Department: Non-emergency (714) 744-7444/Emergency dial 911

Orange Fire Department: Non-emergency (714) 633-1313/ Emergency dial 911

POLICE & FIRE (CHAPMAN GRAND)

Anaheim Police Department: Non-emergency (714) 765-1900/Emergency dial 911

Anaheim Fire Department: Non-emergency (714) 765-4000/Emergency dial 911

POLICE & FIRE (RINKER CAMPUS)

Irvine Police Department: Non-emergency (949)724-7000/Emergency dial 911

Orange County Fire Authority: Non-emergency (714)573-6000/Emergency dial 911

CHAPMAN UNIVERISTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Communications Center/Front Desk: (714)997-6763

Patrol Operations: (714)997-6763

Investigations: (714)289-3104

Fire and Life Safety: (714)744-7875 or (714)289-2071

Parking/Transportation Services: (714)997-6560 or (714)997-6543

Public Safety Website www.chapman.edu/publicsafety

OTHER UNIVERSITY RESOURCES (Main and Rinker Campus)

Dean of Students: (714)997-6721

Student Engagement: (714)997-6761

Student Health Center: (714)997-6851

Student Psychological Services:(714)997-6778

Residence Life and First Year Experience:(714)997-6603

Facilities Management:(714)997-6658

Chapman Information:(714)997-6815

Campus Shuttle Services Website: www.chapman.edu/shuttle

RESOURCES OUTSIDE OF CHAPMAN UNIVERSITY (Main and Rinker Campus)

Chapman Global Medical Center:(714) 633-0011

Saint Joseph Hospital:(714) 633-9111

UCI Medical Center:(714) 456-7890

Anaheim Memorial Medical Center:(714) 774-1450

CRISIS HOTLINES (Main and Rinker Campus)

Chapman University Sexual Assault Crisis Counselor:(714) 744-7080

Waymakers Sexual Assault Hot Line (24 Hours) :(714) 957-2737

Sexual Violence Crisis Hotline:(800) 656-4673

Local Rape Crisis Hotline:(714) 831-9110

Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network (RAINN) Website: www.rainn.org

Find services for victims in your area:(800) 656-HOPE (4673)

National Domestic Violence Hotline:(800) 799-SAFE (7233)/Website www.thehotline.org

Suicide Prevention Hotline:(800) 273-8255

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Hotline:(800) 662-HELP

Campus Overview

Chapman University is a 163-year-old independent institution of liberal arts and professional training dedicated to providing a solid foundation of knowledge that enables its graduates to become fully educated persons. The university is located 40 miles south of Los Angeles, adjacent to Disneyland, Anaheim Stadium, Orange County Performing Arts Center, and fifteen minutes from Orange County-John Wayne Airport.

The university traces its history to 1861, the founding date of Hesperian College, its predecessor. It is one of the oldest private universities in California. For many decades, Chapman University has been an integral part of the City of Orange and the city and university have prospered together. The Southern California area offers students, faculty, staff, and visitors an exciting environment in which to live, learn and grow intellectually, socially, and culturally. The interaction of university and city create an unparalleled laboratory in which to engage the problems and possibilities of urban America.

Realistically, however, urban living also puts members of the university community in the midst of some of society's most pressing dilemmas. Just as in every other urban university setting, each of us at Chapman University must learn how to live successfully and safely

within these realities. The mission of the university is to provide a personalized education of distinction that leads to inquiring, ethical and productive lives as global citizens.

Personal safety and the security of property start with a knowledgeable and aware person who behaves in a self-consciously safe manner. The information in this publication is offered to increase your awareness of crime as we experience it at Chapman University and of the many programs, we provide to assist you in protecting your safety and well-being.

Preparation of the Annual Security & Fire Safety Report

The preparation of the university's annual security report is a continual process. The Clery Compliance Committee makes every effort to ensure that the report is complete and accurate. The process includes the gathering of crime statistics from those individuals identified as campus security authorities and law enforcement agencies where appropriate, as well as verification that there are no changes in policies or procedures from previous years with the office of Student Affairs. After collecting crime statistics from the other sources, Public Safety reconciles them with its own statistics to ensure that all offenses have been counted and that no incidents are counted twice. Upon verification of new or changed procedures and crime statistics, the report is prepared for publication and distributed in an online version; printed versions are available upon request to the Department of Public Safety. Upon completion of the Annual Security and Fire Safety report, the crime statistics are submitted to the U.S. Department of Education.

You may request a free paper copy of the Annual Security & Fire Safety Report by written request addressed to: Dr. Rick Gonzalez, Chief of Public Safety at rigonzalez@chapman.edu. In person at the front desk of Department of Public Safety at 418 North Glassell Street Orange, CA 92866; or by calling (714) 997-6763 (24 hours).

Chapman Department of Public Safety

The Chapman University Department of Public Safety consists of fifty full-time staff members comprised of the Patrol Division, Investigations and Communications. DPS uses a variety of crime suppression and prevention methods including foot patrol, bike patrol, and vehicular patrol to monitor university activities 24 hours a day. The department also employs a broad array of technology including video surveillance cameras, license plate recognition cameras, fire alarms, intrusion alarms, card access systems, and blue-light emergency phones, which are located throughout the campus and in residential buildings. Additionally, Public Safety monitors a private 9-1-1 system to handle emergency calls on the Main Campus. If you are located at the Rinker Health Science campus, all 9-1-1 calls go directly to the local jurisdiction.

Contact Us

Public Safety - Operations
418 North Glassell Street Orange, CA 92866
Tel: (714) 997-6763 (24 hours)
Fax: (714) 516-5711
publicsafetystaff@chapman.edu

Lost & Found Public Safety operates the University's Lost and Found service. If you have lost an item, you can call (714) 997-6763 to find out if the property was turned in.

Enterprise Risk & Safety - Administration
348 N. Olive, CA 92866
Tel: (714) 516-5660

Authority and Jurisdiction

Public Safety officers are private security officers employed by the university and are regulated by the California Bureau of Security & Investigative Services (BSIS). The authority to enforce Chapman University Policy is established by the Board of Trustees. Officers have the authority to make a citizen's arrest, pursuant to the California Penal Code for persons committing crimes against the general peace, interfering with the security of campus facilities or grounds, or interfering with or disturbing the safety and the general welfare of the university community. When such a citizen's arrest is necessary, the Department of Public Safety shall, as promptly as possible, notify the local police department to respond and render assistance as needed.

The patrol jurisdiction of the Department of Public safety is generally limited to Chapman University owned property. The Patrol Division of the Department of Public Safety is primarily responsible for handling all emergency calls and crimes in progress within their geographical area of responsibility. Officers receive training in criminal law, patrol procedures, investigations, report writing, first aid, CPR, and in the use of Automatic External Defibrillators (AED). DPS will request assistance from local police and emergency services as necessary.

DPS has a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), with the Orange Police Department, Anaheim Police Department, and the Irvine Police Department, which outlines the primary agency for the investigation of alleged criminal offenses. The primary agency for investigating crimes on Chapman's Main Campus lies with the Orange Police Department; however, the Department of Public Safety assists in investigating non-violent property crimes that occur at the university. The primary law enforcement authority at Chapman Grand Residence Hall is the Anaheim Police Department. For the Rinker Health Science Campus, the main jurisdiction for investigating all crimes lies with the Irvine Police Department.

Under special circumstances, the Department of Public Safety also collaborates with other local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies, including the Orange County Sheriff's Department, CA Alcohol Beverage Control, the United States Secret Service, and the Federal Bureau of Investigations.

Security & Access to Campus Facilities

Chapman University is a private university. Our facilities are primarily used by university staff, faculty, and students. Both the Orange and Rinker campus are generally open to those persons with legitimate reasons during normal business hours. There are many persons who may be invited to the campus outside of the normal business hours during public events or as a guest. There is mutual benefit from such use; however, there are also those who come to Chapman University for unacceptable reasons. Department of Public Safety (DPS) officers and other university officials are authorized to enforce university policies and may restrict or prohibit access to university property based on their discretion.

Some buildings and offices, however, are not open to the general public. Entrance may be denied, and local trespass laws invoked for persons found in or around our buildings without legitimate reasons. DPS Officers have the authority to ask anyone for identification and verify that they are authorized to access the building.

Main Campus-Orange

The campus buildings are open and unlocked from 7am to 10pm. After 10 p.m., the campus is closed to all but faculty, staff, students, and their invitees. The buildings may be accessed after hours by electronic card-key access or by calling DPS. The DPS Officers conduct routine security and safety patrols of all campus buildings including residence halls, campus perimeter entrances, and thoroughfares that always remain open, including overnight. The campus is monitored via video surveillance cameras 24/7.

Rinker Health Science Campus-Irvine

The health science campus is comprised of three buildings:

9401 Jeronimo Rd: Is open from 7am to 5pm, Monday through Friday. Every person must check in at the front lobby and must wear a visible identification while inside the building. After 5pm, the building may be accessed by electronic card-key access or by calling the Department of Public Safety.

9501 Jeronimo Rd: Is always locked. The building is accessible 24/7 by electronic card-key access only. Everyone must wear a visible identification while inside the building.

Campus Center: Is open Monday through Thursday from 8am to 10pm. Friday from 8am to 8pm. Saturday and Sunday from 11am to 8pm. The building is accessible 24/7 by electronic card-key access. There is a dedicated Public Safety Officer assigned to the campus who conducts frequent foot and vehicle patrols of the campus. The campus is monitored 24/7 via video surveillance cameras.

Residential Building Access

There are no residential buildings at the Rinker Health Science Campus. Residential buildings at the Main Campus are governed by specific access and guest rules. Residents are required to register any overnight guest. Guests can stay three nights a semester. The resident must, at all times, accompany their guest while they are on university property. These rules are specifically described for students in the Chapman Student Conduct Code and the Residence License Agreement. The exterior doors to all residential facilities are kept locked 24/7. Each residence unit is equipped with electronic card-key-access systems that restricts access to residents only and other users permitted by the University. All residential buildings are monitored via video surveillance cameras 24/7.

Security Awareness & Crime Prevention

The Department of Public Safety uses a variety of methods and programs designed to educate the campus community with strategies for enhancing personal safety. DPS programs are generally offered throughout the year and may be offered upon request. These services are for both the Main Campus and the Rinker Health Science Campus. DPS also conducts tabling events throughout the year at resource fairs and campus events such as Student Orientation Week, International Women's Day and Staff Appreciation week. The following is a representative list of these programs:

Rape Aggression Defense (R.A.D.) RAD is a unique crime prevention program just for women that focuses on women's safety and self-defense techniques. To schedule a RAD training seminar for your group please contact Officer Josephine Wright at Jjwright@chapman.edu or call Public Safety at (714) 997-6763. This course is offered upon request every semester. Register for RAD Classes and other Public Safety training sessions at Public Safety Training Calendar.

Active Shooter Training Tailored for students, faculty and staff, this one-hour active shooter training class addresses what to do in the event of an active shooter on campus and discusses the options of "Run, Hide or Fight". The class is offered upon request every semester. For more information contact the instructor, Sergeant Hinson at jhinson@chapman.edu.

Operation Safe Ride Students, faculty, staff and visitors can utilize this FREE escort service. Operation Safe Ride operates during the Spring and Fall semesters. Hours of operation: Monday-Wednesday: 7:30pm-12:15am. Thursday: 730pm-1:45am. Friday-Saturday: 7:30pm to 2:15am. Our designated Safe Ride drivers are in constant radio contact with Public Safety. If you need an escort and it is after the scheduled hours, you can still call Public Safety at (714) 997-6763 to receive an escort. Additional information on Operation Safe Ride can be obtained at Operation Safe Ride Webpage.

Operation "Get Safe" Video This video presentation provides safety tips for some of the major safety issues that can arise on a college campus and supports the "See Something, Say Something" campaign. The video can be used for safety presentations and is always available on the DPS main page. You may also view the video at Get Safe Video

Operation ID DPS encourages everyone to register their laptops, cell phones, tablets, televisions, or other valuable electronics. This will increase the chances that the item is returned to the true owner if it is lost or stolen. Download the form and return it to DPS. Electronic Device Registration Form.

Bi-TAP (Bicycle Theft Avoidance Program) The Department of Public Safety host several tabling events at the beginning of each semester to encourage students to register their bikes and to provide tips on how to properly secure their bicycles. The Orange City Municipal Code and the Department of Public Safety require that all bicycle owners register their bikes. Bicycle owners can also stop by the Public Safety office to have their bicycles registered. Bike licenses and renewals are provided complimentary to Chapman constituents – both are valid statewide for three years.

Blue Light Emergency Telephone System Blue light emergency phones are located throughout the Main Campus and the Rinker Campus. The phones are connected to the Department of Public Safety's 24-hour communications center and identify the location of the phone used to place a call should the caller be unable to talk.

Panther Guardian Safety App Turn your phone into a personal safety device. Download the FREE Panther Guardian App powered by Rave Guardian to check in with family, friends, the Chapman University Department of Public Safety, or others you trust to help you stay safe both on and off campus. Features Include:

Set a Safety Timer – Notify people you trust to check in on you if you are alone or in an unfamiliar place.

Manage & Message Your Guardians – Invite family, friends, or others to be your Guardian, and communicate with them within the app as needed.

Easy Emergency Communication – Call Public Safety directly for help if you are in trouble and send text tips – including photos – if you see something suspicious.

- Download the iPhone App
- Download the Android App

Res Life Training Programs DPS and the Orange Police Department attend new Resident Advisor & Resident Directors training. This training aims to help residential staff develop knowledge and tools they may use to recognize potential criminal activity in the residence halls. The training also provides an opportunity to become familiar with DPS and build a strong partnership with the officers assigned to patrol the residential buildings.

Security Considerations in Facilities Maintenance The Department of Public Safety regularly monitors all campus facilities for necessary safety and security related repairs. DPS monitors all facility interior and exterior lighting and reports any issues to Facilities Management. Emergency Blue Phones are tested monthly. Any phones that are non-functioning are reported to Information Security & Technology (IS&T). Every semester, a team comprised of members from DPS, Facilities Management, local law enforcement, and community members complete a safety walk of certain locations on campus. The goal is to identify locations with safety concerns including oversized landscaping that may provide concealment to a criminal and poor lighting.

Student Outreach & Support (SOS) SOS is a multi-disciplinary team of campus professionals comprised of Student Affairs, Public Safety, Psychological Counseling Services, Residence Life, and the Student Health Center. The team meets weekly with the goal of creating a network of care and support for students with concerns that emphasizes early intervention and academic success/progress for students dealing with difficulties and to connect students with appropriate resources or individuals that may help address their needs. The difficulties students may be experiencing could be academic, social, relationship based (family, romantic, friends, etc.), psychological, substance abuse, financial, or behavioral. We assess student behaviors of concern in the community and develop appropriate intervention plans. Concerned about a student? Fill out the CARE Report to help us identify students of concern.

Victim Assistance Program Crime Survivors is a victim's advocacy group in both Orange and Los Angeles Counties. The vision of Crime Survivors is for victims of crime to recover from their experience mentally, physically, emotionally, and financially, by receiving the respect, support and protection from law enforcement, the judicial system, and the community. They can be contacted at Crime Survivor's Webpage.

Prevention Education There are sexual assault, domestic violence and alcohol presentations put on by the P.E.E.R. (Proactive Education Encouraging Responsibility) and Health Education Department. Chapman's PEER and Health Education Department also provides students with opportunities to explore how these life issues affects a person's ability to succeed in our society. Wise decision-making, responsibility, and awareness of consequences are key components of these programs. You can contact Dani Smith at (714) 744-7080 or by email at dasmith@chapman.edu. These presentations are offered throughout the year. For more information, visit the P.E.E.R. website P.E.E. R Webpage

In addition to these crime prevention programs; the Student Health Center and Psychological Counseling Services offer assistance in the areas of student counseling and health education for the campus community. These services include counseling, referral to other services and programs to aid in a time of need.

Accurate and Prompt Reporting of Crime

Chapman University recognizes the need to promote a safe and secure environment for all faculty, staff, and students as well as visitors or entities visiting the campus. The University encourages accurate and prompt reporting of all crimes to the Department of Public Safety and the appropriate police agencies, when the victim of a crime elects to, or is unable to, make such a report. Accurate and prompt reporting of criminal offenses aids in providing a timely response and timely warning notices to the community when appropriate and assist in compiling accurate crime statistics as required by the Jeanne

Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act). Reporting crime to law enforcement is essential to the apprehension and arrest of criminals and serial perpetrators. The ability to apprehend the criminal decreases significantly with the passage of time. Reporting crimes to law enforcement decreases the likelihood that the crime will reoccur and assists the Department of Public Safety track crime trends and develop specific crime prevention efforts.

Campus Security Authorities

The Clery Act requires the University to disclose statistics concerning the occurrence of certain crimes that both occur within the University's Clery geography and that are reported to designated campus security authorities ("CSAs"). The term "Campus Security Authorities" (CSAs) is a Clery Act specific term that encompasses certain groups of individuals responsible for alerting the University to certain criminal incidents reported to them. It is the policy of Chapman University that the following individuals and organizations within the university are designated as Campus Security Authorities (CSAs) in accordance with the guidelines established under the "Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act of 1998," and subsequent rules.

Campus Security Authorities (CSAs) are individuals, who by virtue of their responsibility and under the Clery Act, are designated to receive reports of criminal incidents that occur on-campus, in student housing, on public property surrounding the campus and in non-campus property controlled by the University. As a CSA, those specified individuals who become aware of a crime involving Chapman University or a member of our community must report it to the Department of Public Safety so that DPS may determine whether it should consider issuing a Timely Warning or Emergency Notification, and if the statistic should be included in the Annual Security Report. Additional information can be found here: Clery Act Reporting Webpage.

Examples of CSAs include but are not limited to:

Public Safety: Any member of the Department of Public Safety.

Title IX Coordinators: All Title IX Coordinators and staff.

Residence Life and First Year Experience: **Assistant Dean of Students,** Director of Residence Life and First Year Experience; Associate Director; Assistant Directors; Area Coordinators, Resident Directors; Residential Graduate Assistants, and Resident Advisors.

Athletics: Director of Athletics; Associate Director of Athletics; Assistant Director of Athletics; all Head Coaches & Assistant Coaches.

Student Affairs**:** Vice President & Dean of Students; Assistant Vice President & Associate Dean of Students; Assistant Deans of Student; Program Coordinators for Student Affairs; Director of Student Health Services; and Director of PEER and Health Education; and Case Manager.

Student Engagement: Director of Student Engagement; Associate Director of Student Involvement, Rinker Campus Center Manager, Associate Director, Student Union; Program Specialist of Student Engagement; Assistant Director of Student Engagement; Program Coordinator for Student Involvement Program Coordinator, Student Engagement; Facility Manager for Wellness and Recreation;

Academic Units: If someone has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, he or she is a campus security authority. For example, a dean of students who oversees student housing, a student center or student extracurricular activities has significant responsibility for student and campus activities. Examples of individuals who would not meet the criteria for being campus security authorities include a faculty member who does not have any responsibility for student and campus activity beyond the classroom, clerical staff, and cafeteria staff. The function of a campus security authority is to report to the appropriate law enforcement personnel, either campus Public Safety or local police, those allegations of *Clery Act* crimes that he or she concludes are made in good faith. A campus security authority is not responsible for determining authoritatively whether a crime took place—that is the function of law enforcement personnel.

Crime Reporting through CSAs

A victim of a crime may report a crime to any CSA. The CSA will document the incident and keep the information as private as possible. CSAs are required to inform the Department of Public Safety of the existence of all known Clery crimes reported to them so that those incidents can be recorded as statistics and, where appropriate, included in the University's Annual Security Report. If a reporting party does not consent to the disclosure of their identity to the department, CSAs are expected to inform the Department of Public Safety of the reporting party's wish for anonymity and to report the incident for statistical purposes only without disclosing identifying information. CSAs are not considered a confidential resource and are not prohibited from sharing personally identifiable information with the Department of Public Safety even if requested by the reporting person.

Voluntary Confidential Reporting

A victim may also report any crime anonymously to the Department of Public Safety so that it may be added to the daily crime log and included in the Annual Security Report. You do not have to give your name or any personally identifiable information. The DPS incident report may be completed over the phone or in person. You may also report anonymously any sexual harassment, sexual assault, sexual battery, interpersonal violence or stalking by completing the Sexual Assault Anonymous Report form. https://chapmanadvocate.symplicity.com/titleix_report/index.php/pid436398?
It should be noted that all publicly available record keeping will be maintained without the inclusion of personally identifiable information.

Confidential Reporting through Pastoral and Professional Counselors

Professional counselors and pastoral counselors acting in that role are not campus security authorities, and the law specifically exempts them from the responsibility to report to DPS criminal behavior disclosed to them. Similarly, physicians and clinical staff in the Student Health Center are not required to report criminal behavior to DPS, although state law requires them to report to local law enforcement information about certain physical injuries and reports of child abuse. The University urges all community members who are not CSAs to consider reporting any criminal incident to the Department of Public Safety or law enforcement for the geographical jurisdiction in which an incident occurs, particularly where a victim is unable to do so. The pastoral or professional counselor is encouraged to inform the person they are counseling of the option to report the crime on a voluntary and confidential basis for inclusion in the Annual Security Report. In the event an individual chooses not to report a crime to DPS, the University urges the person at least to disclose the occurrence of the incident to a Campus Security Authority so it may be counted, as appropriate, in the University's Annual Security report, without any personally identifying information.

Pastoral and Professional Counselors include:

- **Clergy Privilege**. A person who is associated with a church, religious organization or denomination, is recognized by that church, religious organization or denomination as someone who provides confidential communications and is functioning within the scope of that recognition as a Clergy role and under the discipline or tenets of his or her church, religious organization or denomination has a duty to keep those communications secret.

- **Psychotherapist**. A person whose official responsibilities include providing mental health counseling to members of the institution's community and who is functioning within the scope of his or her license or certification. This definition applies even to professional counselors who are not employees of the institution but are under contract to provide counseling at the institution.

To be exempt from disclosing reported offenses, clergy members or psychotherapists must be acting in the role of clergy member or professional counselor. This means that a dean of students who has a professional counselor's license but is employed by the institution only as a dean and not as a counselor, is not exempt from reporting. An individual who is not yet licensed or certified as a counselor but is acting in that role under the supervision of an individual who meets the definition of a counselor, is considered to be a psychotherapist for the purposes of the *Clery Act*. An example would be a Ph.D. counselor-trainee acting under the supervision of a professional counselor at the institution.

Timely Warnings and Emergency Notifications

The information detailed in this section applies to both the Chapman University Main Campus (Orange) and the Chapman University Rinker Health Science Campus (Irvine). Even though the campuses are not located in the same city, the policies described are identical at both locations.

It is the policy of Chapman University, in accordance with the Clery Act, to issue a "timely warning" to the campus community regarding any Clery Act crime that is reported to a Campus Security Authority or to the Department of Public Safety; occurred on Clery geography and represents a serious or continuing threat to the university community.

It is the policy of Chapman University, in accordance with the Clery Act, to immediately issue an "emergency notification" to the campus community upon confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on campus.

Timely Warnings

It is the policy of Chapman University to issue timely warnings to prevent similar crimes from occurring and enable the community to protect themselves. The Chief of Public Safety or his designee will generally analyze the incident and consult, when relevant with the local police department. In certain circumstances, it may be necessary to consult with other university departments (e.g., Student Affairs or the University's Title IX Office) if the crime involves rape, sexual assault, domestic or dating violence, stalking or discrimination against a protected class. The timely warning will not include any victim information to

preserve confidentiality and will include the type of crime, the date & time of occurrence, the location, a brief description of the incident and safety tips.

The decision whether to issue a Timely Warning is made on a case-by-case basis in light of all known circumstances surrounding the crime, including factors such as the nature of the crime reported, whether there exists a continuing danger to the campus community, and the possible risk of compromising law enforcement efforts. For example, if an assault occurs between two students who have a disagreement, there may be no on-going threat to other University community members, in such case; a Timely Warning Notice would not be distributed. Sexual assaults are considered on a case-by-case basis depending on the facts of the case, when and where the incident occurred, when it was reported, and the amount of information known by the Department of Public Safety. The Department of Public Safety issues Timely Warnings via email and the department website page Timely Warnings/Crime Alerts.

Crime Alert Bulletin

The Chief or a designee may also distribute a "Crime Alert Bulletin" for other crimes as determined necessary. The Department of Public safety issues crime alert bulletins via email and the department website. These are information bulletins to increase situational awareness of non-Clery crimes that have occurred on campus or in the proximity of the university.

Emergency Notifications

Chapman University is committed to ensuring the campus community receives timely, accurate, and useful information in the event of a significant emergency or dangerous situation on campus that poses an immediate threat to the health and safety of campus community members. The University uses the Rave Guardian notification system branded as Panther Alert.

PANTHERALERT

Every member of the Chapman community has their Chapman email address automatically enrolled in Panther Alert but will not receive phone calls or text messages unless they log in and register those numbers at **Sign up for Panther Alert**. It is the responsibility of students, staff, and faculty to register their mobile devices and phone numbers in Panther-Alert system in order to receive text messaging, phone calls or voicemail messages. The Panther-Alert system is an emergency communication system which sends emergency messages to your mobile phone (by text and voicemail), email accounts, landlines, or fixed devices of choice so you get emergency messages quickly wherever you are. The Panther Alert Emergency Notification system will be tested at least once per academic year.

Chapman University will notify the campus community upon the confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat of the health or safety of the students or employees occurring on campus. The University will, without delay and considering the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification

will, in the professional judgement of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency. This could include a request from the local police or fire department to delay the message for these purposes.

In the event that a significant or dangerous situation occurs, the Department of Public Safety will; (1) confirm the existence of a significant emergency or dangerous situation; (2) determine the appropriate segments of the campus community to notify; (3) determine the content of the emergency notification; and (4) initiate the emergency notification system.

Confirming the Existence of a Significant Emergency or Dangerous Situation and Initiating the Emergency Notification System.

The Department of Public Safety receives information from eyewitnesses, offices and departments on-campus, local law enforcement and other media sources, regarding emergencies or dangerous situations that pose an immediate threat to the health or safety of the Chapman University community. Normally, the Department of Public Safety's first responding officers are tasked with confirming the existence of a credible emergency event by responding to the location. If the responding officer has not yet arrived at the location, a dispatcher may also confirm the threat by validating the legitimacy of the information received over the phone by; (1) screening multiple callers; (2) checking the surveillance camera system, or (3) by checking with local police/fire authorities.

The responding officer will confirm the existence of an emergency by assessing the scene and interviewing any witnesses. Once the first responders or dispatchers confirm that there is a significant emergency or dangerous situation, they will notify the on-duty supervisor, to issue an emergency notification. The supervisor may delegate the task to a dispatcher if they are at the scene of the emergency. The dispatcher or supervisor will initiate the notification process by logging into the Rave Alert system (Panther Alert) and selecting the appropriate method to send out the alert which may include, text message, phone calls, email or social media post.

The Department of Public Safety will contact Strategic Marketing and Communications to initiate the Crisis Communication Plan to maintain crisis communications and manage all public information. The University has various systems in place to communicate with the larger community including the Panther Alert system, the University email system, social media, the university home page and the University Emergency page. Panther Alerts can be initiated by authorized Department of Public Safety personnel, including the Chief, the Deputy Chief, the Fire Marshall, Supervisors, and certain members of the Information Security & Technology (IS&T) department or Strategic Marketing and Communications. Panther Alert initiators are trained by the campus Fire Marshal and can select alert content from among several pre-scripted messages that can be modified to suit the situation or crime.

Determining the Appropriate Segment or Segments of the Campus Community to Receive an Emergency Notification

In determining an appropriate communication, DPS will consider several factors, including, but not limited to, the building or segment of the population threatened, the nature of the threat, and the credibility of the information. When determining which segment or segments will receive the notification, DPS will consider if the emergency is contained to a specific location that will not affect the rest of the campus (off-campus vs. on campus) or if it is relegated to a specific campus (Main Campus vs.

Rinker Campus). Generally, campus community members in the immediate area of the dangerous situation (e.g., the building, the adjacent buildings, or the surrounding area) will receive the emergency notification.

Determining the Content of the Emergency Notification

The Department of Public Safety will determine the contents of the notification based on each situation. The University has developed several template messages that can be easily modified to the ongoing situation. If there is no template, the individual writing the alert will craft the most succinct message to convey the following:
(1) Type of emergency and location; (2) Directions or instruction to be followed; (3) Actions or response by Police or Fire departments. DPS will notify the local police department, who may choose to send an emergency alert to the surrounding community that is not affiliated with the university.

The university will continue to communicate updates and revised health and or safety guidance, as necessary, throughout the duration of the incident. Once emergency conditions subside, the university will distribute a final notification confirming that emergency conditions have subsided. If necessary, additional health or safety instructions will accompany any final notification. Anyone who believes they have information that may justify issuance of a timely warning or other emergency notification to the Chapman community should report that information to the Department of Public Safety by phone at (714) 997-6763.

Emergency Drills

Each year the University participates in the *California Great Shake* out earthquake drill by testing the Emergency Notification Alert System. The drill is announced and encourages the campus community to follow the emergency guidelines in the university's emergency operations plan. Prior to the drill, a link to the emergency operations plan is shared with the entire campus community, which includes an evacuation plan (EAP) with evacuation assembly points. Emergency preparedness, evacuation information and related instructions can be accessed online at Emergency Management. The test is documented, with a description of the exercise, the date and time, and whether it was announced or unannounced. Tests must be scheduled, contain drills, exercises, and appropriate follow-through activities, and be designed to assess and evaluate the university's emergency plans and capabilities.

City Emergency Alert Notification Systems

Every member of the Chapman community is encouraged to sign up to receive emergency alerts from their local police department. This will ensure that you get notified of all emergencies occurring in the area that you live in.

Sign up for City of Anaheim Alert.

Sign up for City of Irvine Alert.

Sign up for City of Orange Alert.

Monitoring of Crime by Student Organizations at Off-Campus Locations

The University does not have any officially recognized student organizations that own or control property off campus. Criminal activity occurring at off-campus locations are generally reported to the local police department. If DPS learns of criminal activity

involving Chapman students or a student organization, it will coordinate with the local police department to forward the information to the Director of Student Conduct, the Dean of Students, or the Title IX Coordinator. The University requires all recognized student organizations to abide by federal, state, and local laws and University policies. The University may become involved in the off campus conduct of recognized student organizations when such conduct is determined to interfere with the University's mission or adversely affects members of the Chapman campus community.

Public Safety Daily Crime and Fire Log

Public Safety maintains a daily crime and fire log. The crime log describes the nature of the crime, date the crime was reported, date and time the crime occurred, general location of the crime and disposition of the complaint, if known. The fire log reflects on-campus residential fires reported to Public Safety. To access the fire log, visit Daily Fire Log Web Page.

Public Safety enters or updates reports within two business days of receiving the information. The Daily Crime Log records all crimes reported to Public Safety within our geographical area of responsibility. However, there are times when information may be withheld from the log, such as if there is clear and convincing evidence that releasing such information would jeopardize an ongoing criminal investigation or the safety of an individual, cause a suspect to flee or evade detection or result in the destruction of evidence. In such instances, information may be withheld until the adverse effect is no longer likely to occur. In addition, updates are not required after 60 days have passed from the date of the initial entry. To access the daily crime log, visit Daily Crime Log Web Page.

Megan's Law and Sex Offender Registrant Information

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act (CSCPA) of 2000, a federal law, requires institutions of higher education to provide the campus community with information on where they may obtain information on registered sex offenders in the state of California. It also requires sex offender registrants who are already required to register in the state to provide notice, as required under state law, to each institution of higher education for which the person is currently enrolled as a student or full- or part-time employee within five days of enrolling or being hired (with or without compensation), or those participating in a vocation (California Penal Code Section 290.009). As the Department of Public Safety is not a law enforcement agency, the registration process must be conducted at the City of Orange Police Department for Chapman University Main Campus and the City of Irvine Police Department for Chapman University Rinker Health Science Campus.

In the state of California, convicted sex offenders must also register with their local law enforcement agencies. Megan's Law allows the public to access the registry. It also authorizes local law enforcement to notify the public about high-risk and serious sex offenders who reside in, are employed in, or frequent the community.

Public information regarding sex offenders in California may be obtained by viewing the Megan's Law website at www.meganslaw.ca.gov.

Missing Student Notification

The information detailed in this section applies to both the Chapman University Main Campus (Orange) and the Chapman University Rinker Health Science Campus (Irvine). Even though the campuses are not located in the same city the policies described are identical at both locations.

How to Report:
Chapman University takes student safety very seriously. Individuals having reason to believe that a student has been missing should immediately notify the Chapman University Department of Public Safety at 714-997-6763.

These reports may also be made to Residence Life and First Year Experience in the Davis Community Center or the Dean of Students Office in Argyros Forum 101. If the missing person report is made to staff or organizations other than Chapman University Department of Public Safety; the entity must contact Public Safety immediately. The University will notify the local police department and complete a missing person's report.

A student residing in Chapman housing is determined to be missing when the Chapman University Department of Public Safety or other law enforcement agency determines that:

- The student has been missing for more than 24 hours without any known reason,
- The reported information is credible, and
- The circumstances warrant officially declaring the student to be missing.

Unless there is evidence to the contrary, a student residing in Chapman housing will not necessarily be considered missing if the student provided information about their intended whereabouts to the Residence Life and First Year Experience or if the student is absent during recognized University holidays or breaks.

There is no minimum amount of time that is necessary to be considered missing. A student may be missing if their absence is contrary to their usual pattern of behavior and/or if unusual circumstances may have caused the absence.

Such circumstances may include, but not be limited to, a report or suspicion that the missing student may be the victim of foul play, has expressed suicidal thoughts, is under the influence of alcohol or other drugs, is in danger, or has been with persons who may endanger the student's welfare.

Contact Procedures:
All enrolled students at Chapman University, regardless of their living circumstances, should designate a Confidential Contact.

A Confidential Contact is an individual(s) that the student prefers Chapman University officials contact if the student is determined to be missing for a period of more than 24 hours. The information provided for the Confidential Contact is confidential and accessible only to authorized campus officials. The contact information may not be disclosed to any party except to law enforcement personnel in furtherance of an official missing person investigation.

The University suggests that students notify their Confidential Contacts that they have been designated as such.

All enrolled students at Chapman University living on campus are required to designate a Confidential Contact during the housing application process. It is suggested that students living off campus also designate a Confidential Contact. Every student (resident and non-resident) has a student account on PeopleSoft where they may designate contact information for their selected Confidential Contact. Students should update their personal information at the beginning of each academic year. Students are solely responsible for the accuracy of the information provided and updating the information when needed.

If the missing student is under the age of 18 and is not emancipated, the custodial parent or guardian on the student's file at the time that the underage student is determined to be missing will also be contacted within 24 hours in addition to the student's Confidential Contact. If at any time for any reason the custody or guardianship of the student changes during his or her time at the University, the student must update their records immediately

When a Report is Made:
When a report is received that a student's whereabouts are unknown, Chapman may employ such steps as are appropriate in determining the student's whereabouts; these steps may include some or all the following:

- Check of the student's campusresidence.
- Attempt to contact the student via phone orinternet.
- Interview roommates or other students, as appropriate, to gather additional information about the student's location and recent activities.
- Access the student's class schedule and try to contact them in class.
- Investigate the students' ID card usage to determine which room the student last used their ID card to enter and when they last used their ID card to purchase food on campus.

Should the above measures be unsuccessful in locating the student, the university shall deem the student as "missing" and within 24 hours notify appropriate law enforcement agencies and the student's Confidential Contact.

When Public Safety determines that a student who is the subject of a missing person report has been missing for more than 24 hours and has not returned to the campus, the Department of Public Safety will initiate the emergency contact procedures in accordance with the student's Confidential Contact designation and will also notify local law enforcement that has jurisdiction in the area the student went missing. This will be done within 24 hours, regardless of whether the student had a Confidential Contact, is above the age of 18 or is an emancipated minor.

Additionally, Public Safety may release a photo of the missing student as a tool to assist in locating the individual and may seek information and/or assistance from a variety of campus resources during the investigation.

Substance Abuse Policies

The information detailed in this section applies to both the Chapman University Main Campus (Orange) and the Chapman University Rinker Health Science Campus (Irvine). Even though the campuses are not located in the same city, the policies described are identical at both locations.

In compliance with the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act (Public Law 101-26) Chapman University prohibits the unlawful possession, use, and/or distribution of illegal drugs and alcohol by students and employees. This includes providing alcoholic beverages to a person under 21, and the possession or consumption of alcoholic beverages by a person under 21. Any student or employee who violates of this policy may be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including permanent expulsion or termination of employment. To read the entire policy: Federal Drug Free Schools and Community Regulations.

Importantly, university disciplinary action is taken independently and regardless of any criminal action that may ensue. Specific regulations are contained in the student handbook and in the Alcohol and Substance policy established by university committee. Chapman University cooperates fully with the Orange Police Department (Main Campus), the Anaheim Police Department (Chapman Grand Residence Hall) and Irvine Police Department (Rinker Campus) in the investigation and enforcement of suspected illegal drug and/or alcohol use in the university community. This includes all state and federal drug laws. Primary responsibility rests with the Orange Police Department for the Main Campus, the Anaheim Police Department for Chapman Grand Residence Hall, and the Irvine Police Department for the Rinker Health Science Campus because of the University's private status. Visit the Student Conduct Website or the HR Policies Website to read the full substance abuse policies.

Disclosure of Results of Disciplinary Proceedings

Upon request, Chapman University will disclose the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the institution against a student or employee who is alleged to have committed a crime of violence or a non-forcible sex offense (statutory rape, incest) to the complainant or to the next of kin of the complainant if they are deceased.

Statement of Non-Discrimination

The University is committed to providing an environment that is free from discrimination and harassment based on race, age, creed, color, religion, national origin or ancestry, sex, gender, disability, veteran status, genetic information, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, or pregnancy and will not discharge or in any other manner discriminate against employees or applicants because they have inquired about, discussed, or disclosed their own pay or the pay of another employee or applicant.

The University is fully committed to achieving a diverse workforce and complies with all Federal and California State laws, regulations, and executive orders regarding non-discrimination and affirmative action. University employees and third parties have the

right to work in a professional environment that promotes equal employment opportunities and prohibits discriminatory practices, including harassment. All employees, applicants for employment and third parties with the University are protected from prohibited conduct. The University expects that all relationships among persons in the workplace will be free of bias, prejudice, and harassment. Retaliation of any kind is a separate violation of this Policy and may lead to an additional complaint and disciplinary action. Complaints of discrimination, harassment of any kind, and retaliation against an employee or third party may be directed to the Equal Opportunity and Diversity Officer.

The University prohibits discrimination on the basis of race (including hair texture and protective hair styles), ethnicity, color, religion (including religious dress and grooming practices), creed, ancestry, national origin, age, medical condition, physical or mental disability, sexual orientation, gender (including sexual harassment, gender identification, gender expression, transgender or LGBTQIA+ status), genetic information, marital status (including registered domestic partner status), military and veteran status, lawful change of name, Social Security Number or federal employment authorization document, receipt of Medi-Cal coverage, California driver's license with a "federal limits apply" notation, or any other characteristic protected by local, state or federal law. Discrimination or harassment on the basis of sex includes harassment or discrimination on the basis of pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions, breastfeeding, and conditions related to breastfeeding.

The University further prohibits retaliation. Retaliation is an adverse action that is taken because someone files a complaint or participates in this process as a witness. The University will not retaliate, nor will it tolerate retaliation, against individuals who make good faith reports about discrimination, harassment, or retaliation in the workplace, whether internally or to an outside agency, or who participate in any workplace investigation under this policy.

Chapman University is deeply committed to creating and sustaining an educational, working, and living environment that is conducive to learning and scholarship and is supportive of students and employees. Part of this commitment is fostering a campus free of discrimination and harassment on the basis of sex in all its forms.

Any person may report prohibited conduct or discrimination to the Director of Equal Opportunity and Deputy Title IX Coordinator. A complaint about the Director of Equal Opportunity may be made to the Chief Human Resources Officer, Director of Equal Opportunity

Dawn White Interim Director of Equal Opportunity, ADA/504 Officer, and Deputy Title IX Coordinator
Equal Opportunity Office
DeMille Hall 104
One University Drive Orange, CA 92866
Tel: (714) 997-6686
Email: dawhite@chapman.edu

Office for Civil Rights, San Francisco Office
U.S. Department of Education 50 United Nations Plaza
San Francisco, CA 94102 Telephone: (415) 486-5555
Facsimile: (415) 486-5570
Email: OCR.SanFrancisco@ed.gov

Annual Notification

The University shall send an annual notification to all students and employees about reporting options, existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available (both within the University and in the community) to those who experience prohibited conduct. This notification shall also contain information about available options and assistance through supportive measures and how to request such measures. These measures include academic situations, living situations, transportation situations, working situations and other protective measures. The annual notification will also include information on the University's responsibility for enforcing orders of protection, restraining orders, and no contact orders. This notice shall also contain information about a person's right to notify law enforcement, to be assisted by university officials in such a notification if desired, and to decline to notify law enforcement.

Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault & Stalking

Chapman University is committed to providing a safe learning and working environment. University policy prohibits the crimes of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking as defined by the Clery Act. The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) amendments to the Clery Act expand the rights afforded to campus survivors of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. These policies apply to all students, faculty, staff, contractors, and visitors.

The Clery Act defines dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking as follows:

DATING VIOLENCE
Dating Violence includes any act of violence committed by an individual:

a. who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the Reporting Party; and

b. where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:

   - The length of the relationship;
   - The type of relationship; and
   - The frequency of interaction between the individuals involved in the relationship.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
Domestic violence means any felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed against a person who is a spouse or former spouse, a cohabitant or former cohabitant, a person with whom they have a child, or with whom they have a previous or current dating, romantic, intimate, or sexual relationship.

SEXUAL ASSAULT

Sexual Assault is defined as an offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, statutory rape, or incest as used in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. Per the National Incident-Based Reporting System User Manual from the FBI UCR Program, a sex offense is "any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim if incapable of giving consent.

STALKING

Stalking is a course of conduct directed at another person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for their safety or the safety of others, or to suffer substantial emotional distress. "Course of conduct" means behavior involving two or more acts in which a person directly or indirectly monitors, follows, observes, threatens, surveils, communicates to or about another or interferes with the other person's property. "Substantial emotional distress" means significant mental suffering or anguish. Stalking includes "cyberstalking." Cyber stalking is a course of conduct in which a person uses electronic media, like the internet, social networks, blogs, cell phones, or text messages to cause reasonable fear or emotional distress.

The California Penal Code and University Policy prohibits the crimes of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The following is a summary of the definitions applicable to Title IX and the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act (2013) offenses (sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking) under California state law.

Consent: Positive cooperation in act or attitude pursuant to an exercise of free will. The person must act freely and voluntarily and have knowledge of the nature of the act or transaction involved. A current or previous dating or marital relationship shall not be sufficient to constitute consent where consent is at issue. Nothing in this section shall affect the admissibility of evidence or the burden of proof on the issue of consent. See Cal. Penal Code § 261.6.

The California Penal Code establishes three categories of sexual assault offenses: rape, spousal rape, & statutory rape.

Rape: Rape is defined under section 261 of the California Penal Code as an act of sexual intercourse under certain, enumerated circumstances, including:

a. where a person is incapable, because of a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability, of giving legal consent, and this is known or reasonably should be known to the accused;

b. where the accused uses force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury;

c. where any intoxicating or anesthetic substance, or any controlled substance, prevents the accuser from resisting, and this condition was known, or reasonably should have been known by the accused;

d. where the accuser is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act, and this is known to the accused;

e. where the accuser submits under the belief that the accused is someone known to the accuser other than the accused, and this belief is induced by any artifice,

pretense, or concealment practiced by the accused, with intent to induce the belief;

f. where the accused threatens to retaliate physically in the future against the accuser or any other person, and there is a reasonable possibility that the accused will execute the threat; and g. where the accused threatens to use the authority of a public official to incarcerate, arrest, or deport the accuser or another and the accuser has a reasonable belief that the accused is a public official.

Spousal Rape: The definition of spousal rape under section 262 of the California Penal Code generally tracks the definition of rape, except that the accused is the spouse of the accuser.

Statutory Rape: Section 261.5 of the California Penal Code refers to statutory rape as "unlawful sexual intercourse." The term means an act of sexual intercourse accomplished with a person who is not the spouse of the perpetrator, if the person is under eighteen years old. The crime is either a misdemeanor or a felony depending on whether the age difference between the accused and accuser is greater or less than three years. Under section 243.4 of the California Penal Code, 8 sexual battery is defined, in part, as touching the intimate part of the accused against his or her will for the purpose of sexual arousal while the accuser is either: (1) unlawfully restrained by the accused or an accomplice; (2) institutionalized for medical treatment and seriously disabled or medically incapacitated; or (3) under the impression, due to the accused's fraudulent representations, that the touching served a professional purpose.

Domestic Violence: Section 243(e) of the California Penal Code defines "domestic battery" to mean willful and unlawful touching that is committed against: (1) the accused's spouse or former spouse; (2) the accused's cohabitant or former cohabitant; (3) the parent of the accused's child; (4) the accused's fiancé or fiancée, either former or current; or (5) someone with whom the accused has, or has had, a dating relationship (i.e. frequent, intimate associations primarily characterized by the expectation of affectional or sexual involvement independent of financial considerations). In addition, section 273.5 of the California Penal Code prohibits the willful infliction of corporal injury resulting in a traumatic condition upon an accuser who meets these same five categories.

Dating Violence: California law has no criminal law that exclusively addresses dating violence. However, California domestic battery and corporal injury laws, both encompass acts committed within the context of dating relationships.

Stalking: Under section 646.910 of the California Penal Code, stalking is defined as willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly following or harassing the accuser and making a credible threat with the intent to place that person in reasonable fear for his or her safety, or the safety of his or her immediate family.

Procedures to Follow in Cases of Alleged Sexual Assault, Stalking, Dating Violence or Domestic Violence

If you or someone you know has been sexually assaulted or has been exposed to any form of sexual or gender-related misconduct, you are strongly encouraged to consider taking the following actions:

Go to a safe environment. You may want to call a trusted family member, friend, or individual to stay with you for emotional support.

- Know that the incident was not your fault.
- Get medical care as soon as possible.
- For life-threatening conditions, call 911 or go to the nearest hospital Emergency Department. If you need assistance getting there, call Public Safety at (714) 997-6763.
- Even if you think that you do not have any physical injuries, you should still have a medical examination.
- Discuss with a health care provider the risk of exposure to sexually transmitted infections and the possibility of pregnancy resulting from sexual assault.
    - For treatment of less serious injuries, use the Student Health Center. You may call to set up an appointment at (714) 997-6851 or to learn more about the center's walk-in hours. If you need medical care after hours and need help, contact Public Safety at (714)- 997- 6763 or the Waymakers 24 Hour Rape Crisis Hotline at (714) 957-
      2737.
    - If you suspect that you have been given some type of drug, ask the hospital personnel where you receive medical care to take a urine sample. Drugs, such as Rohypnol and GHB, are more likely to be detected in urine than in blood. * However, they DO leave the body quickly.

Importance of Preserving Evidence

- You may have evidence collected to aid criminal prosecution if you later decide to file criminal charges or if you would like to obtain a protection order. It is best for any physical evidence to be collected immediately, ideally within the first 72 hours.
- You have the option to notify local police if you would like to do so. If you wish to contact police and/or have a forensic exam/rape kit done, try to preserve evidence. The following will help preserve evidence:
    - Try not to wash your face or hands, bathe, brush your teeth, drink or eat, douche, or change clothes if you can avoid it.
    - If you do change your clothes, put all clothing you were wearing at the time of the assault in individual paper bags (not plastic).
    - Do not clean or disturb anything in the area where the assault occurred. It is important to preserve as much evidence as possible if you wish to file a report with law enforcement.

Note: All rape kits in Orange County are conducted at Anaheim Regional Medical Center. Specially trained nurses are on call to perform the evidence collection exam. Additionally, a sexual assault advocate from Waymakers or a support person of your choice may be present throughout the procedure.

If you do not want to contact law enforcement but would like a rape kit, contact Waymakers Hotline at: 714-957-2737 and discuss this with online advocates. For more information, visit Rape Abuse & Incest National Network Webpage.

Victims of dating and domestic violence and stalking should save other types of evidence. For example, receipts, text messages, pictures, videos, emails, Facebook posts or messages, Snapchats, or other social media posts may be helpful during an investigation or hearing. It may be helpful not to delete this information and to preserve it for later. If you have already deleted text messages or other materials, you may wish to contact your phone carrier to find out if they can be recovered. Also, writing down a list of possible witnesses to submit to investigators or hearing officers is also suggested. Maintaining such information may be important to a criminal investigation, a university

investigation, or to obtain a restraining order.

Reporting Options for Students, Staff & Faculty

Reporting to Hospitals and Medical Professionals

In Orange County, forensic exams (commonly referred to as rape kits) are only conducted at Anaheim Regional Medical Center located at 1111 W. La Palma Ave, Anaheim, CA 92801. Other Orange County hospitals (including St. Joseph's Hospital, Hoag Hospital, Chapman Global Medical Center, and Orange County Global Medical Center) or urgent care facilities do not conduct forensic exams. The sooner the exam is performed, the more information can be gathered.

Under California law, any health practitioner employed in a health facility, clinic, physician's office, or local or state public health department or clinic is required to make a report to local law enforcement if he or she provides medical services for a *physical condition* to a person who he or she knows or reasonably suspects is suffering from: (1) a wound or physical injury inflicted by a firearm; or (2) any wound or other physical injury where the injury is the result of assaultive or abusive conduct (including Rape, Sexual Assault, and Dating and Domestic Violence). This exception does *not* apply to sexual assault and domestic violence counselors and advocates.

Reporting to Law Enforcement or Public Safety

The University supports any individual who has experienced violence who wishes to make a law enforcement report and will inform that individual of this reporting option. The reporting party is encouraged to contact local law enforcement in the city where the incident occurred, but it is their choice whether to report to law enforcement. If an individual reports an alleged incident to law enforcement, the University will cooperate with any investigation to the extent possible under federal and state law.

An individual who wishes to report prohibited conduct to Public Safety may contact Public Safety directly at 714-997-6763. Pursuant to Section 67383 of the Education Code, any report made to Public Safety by a student or employee of a violent crime, sexual assault, or hate crime, must be immediately disclosed to the local law enforcement agency, without identifying the victim, unless the victim consents to being identified. The reporting party can request that their name not be provided to the law enforcement agency and Public Safety will honor that request. Public Safety Officers are considered mandatory reporters under Title IX and will immediately notify the appropriate Title IX Coordinator or designee, to provide outreach to the impacted student or employee and to provide resources and reporting options.

An individual who wishes to make a report to law enforcement in addition to, or instead of, making a report to Public Safety or the University may contact law enforcement directly by calling:

- 911 (for emergencies)
- Orange Police Department: 714-744-7444
- Irvine Police Department: 949-724-7000
- Anaheim Police Department: 714-765-1900

Because police reports are public record under California law, confidentiality of reports cannot be guaranteed. Exceptions exist for sexual assault and crimes where victims or witnesses would be at risk should their names be released to the public. As a private institution, Public Safety reports are private and are not considered public record.

An individual over the age of 18 has a right to report, or to not report, prohibited conduct to law enforcement. Reporting to law enforcement may start a criminal investigation and adjudication within the criminal justice system. A criminal investigation and process is separate from a university administrative investigation and process. Should a student or employee obtain a restraining order against another individual, the student or employee is encouraged to share that information with the Title IX Coordinator and/or Public Safety so that the University can be prepared to assist in the enforcement of the restraining order. Public Safety can assist in obtaining an Emergency Protective Order (EPO).

Reporting to a Title IX Coordinator

University employees, third parties, and students who believe they or others have been subjected to harassment, discrimination and/or sexual harassment by a university **employee (faculty & staff) or third party**, please contact one of the following:

Dawn White, Interim Director of Equal Opportunity,
Deputy Title IX Coordinator and
ADA/504 Officer, Deputy IX Officer
DeMille Hall 104
One University Drive
Orange, CA 92866
Tel: (714) 997-6686
Email: dawhite@chapman.edu

University employees, third parties, and students who believe they or others have been subjected to harassment, discrimination and/or sexual harassment by a university **student**, please contact one of the following:

Colleen Wood, Title IX Coordinator Assistant Vice President
for Student Affairs and Associate Dean of Students
Argyros Forum 101
One University Drive
Orange, CA 92866
Dean of Students Office
Tel: (714) 997-6721
Email: cwood@chapman.edu

Lauren Lockwood, Title IX Investigator
and Program Coordinator for Student Affairs
Argyros Forum 302
One University Drive
Orange, CA 92866
Dean of Students Office
Tel: (714) 532-6056
Email: llockwood@chapman.edu

Stephen Heggem, Title IX Investigator
and Program Coordinator for Student Affairs
Argyros Forum 205
One University Drive Orange, CA 92866
Dean of Students Office
Tel: (714) 532-6039
Email: heggem@chapman.edu

Rachel Bargoot, Title IX Investigator
and Program Coordinator for Student Affairs
Argyros Forum 205
One University Drive Orange, CA 92866
Dean of Students Office
Tel: (714) 561-5649
Email: bargoot@chapman.edu

Reports may be made at any time (including during non-business hours) by using the telephone number, electronic mail address or Equal Opportunity and Diversity Office webpage, or by mail to the office address listed above. The reporting party has the option to choose whether they will notify and seek assistance from law enforcement. You may also contact any Title IX Coordinator and request resources or support without initiating any formal investigation, which may include obtaining a university "No Contact" order.

When a report of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence or stalking is made, the reporting party shall receive, in writing, information about relevant disciplinary procedures from a Title IX Coordinator. They shall also receive information about the importance of preserving evidence, how and to whom to file a report, and the option to file a report with law enforcement or to decline to do so.

Reporting to University Faculty or Staff
Students may report to faculty or staff member of their choice, but students should be aware that all University employees (faculty, staff, administrators, and student employees) are required to report conduct prohibited to a Title IX Coordinator. The only exceptions to this requirement are those individuals who are designated as privileged and confidential resources as noted above. For more information about reporting obligations see Human Resources. To access supportive measures, students should contact the Title IX Coordinator.

Reporting to Governmental Authorities
University employees, including student employees, who feel they may have been subjected to unlawful harassment or discrimination may also file a complaint with the California Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH), the United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC). Students may file a complaint with the U.S. Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights (OCR).

Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH)
contact.center@dfeh.ca.gov
www.dfeh.ca.gov

United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
1-800-669-4000 (TTY 1-800-669-6820)
www.eeoc.gov

Office for Civil Rights
U.S. Department of Education
Office for Civil Rights
50 United Nations Plaza
Mail Box 1200, Room 1545
San Francisco, CA 94102

Phone: (415) 486-5555
Fax: (415) 486-5570
TDY: (800) 877-8339
Email: ocr.sanfrancisco@ed.gov
Web: http://www.ed.gov/ocr

Privileged and confidential resources

Consider discussing your options or talking to privileged offices/individuals for confidential support. These individuals and groups are confidential places to discuss what happened without immediately initiating a formal report. The University has identified individuals and departments on campus who have a professional requirement to maintain confidentiality* of a conversation with a victim or witness who wants someone to talk to but does not want to report the incident to the University. If a victim or witness discloses conduct prohibited by this policy to a below mentioned individual when that individual is not acting in the role that provides them privilege (such as when a counselor is serving as a professor rather than in their counseling role), the individual is required to make a report to the Title IX Coordinator. The following are individuals and departments on campus who are privileged and confidential resources when working in the following roles:

Advocate*

- Dani Smith, Ed.D., Chapman University Sexual Assault/Rape Crisis Counselor
  - (714) 744-7080 | dasmith@chapman.edu

Privileged Support People*

- Reverend Nancy Brink, Executive Director of the Fish Interfaith Center | (714) 997-6760
- Father Rafael Luévano | (714) 532-6098
- Shaykh Jibreel Speight, Director of Muslim Life | (714) 628-2646
- Rabbi Casi Kail, Director of Jewish Life | (714) 744-2123

Support Services*

- Student Psychological Counseling Services | (714) 997-6778
- Frances Smith Center for Individual & Family Therapy | (714) 997-6746

**While the individuals listed above have a professionally required duty to refrain from disclosing information reported to them, there are certain, specific situations in which they are not able to keep the disclosure private. Those situations are: (1) if someone may be a danger to themselves or others, (2) information about any minor or elder currently being subjected to abuse or neglect – including intentional access to unlawful sexual images, or (3) in some cases, if the information is subpoenaed for court proceedings.*

Reporting Non-Sex or Gender Based Stalking

Someone who whishes to report non-sex or gender based stalking may contact Public Safety at 714-997-6763, the Dean of Students Office directly at 714-997-6721 or the Director of Student Conduct.

The University supports any individual who has experienced violence who wishes to make a law enforcement report and will inform that individual of this reporting option. The

reporting party is encouraged to contact local law enforcement in the city where the incident occurred, but it is their choice whether to report to law enforcement. If an individual reports an alleged incident to law enforcement, the University will cooperate with any investigation to the extent possible under federal and state law.

An individual who wishes to make a report to law enforcement in addition to, or instead of, making a report to Public Safety or the University may contact law enforcement directly by calling:

- 911 (for emergencies)
- Orange Police Department: 714-744-7444
- Irvine Police Department: 949-724-7000
- Anaheim Police Department: 714-765-1900

Because police reports are public record under California law, confidentiality of reports cannot be guaranteed. Exceptions exist for sexual assault and crimes where victims or witnesses would be at risk should their names be released to the public. As a private institution, Public Safety reports are private and are not considered public record.

An individual over the age of 18 has a right to report, or to not report, prohibited conduct to law enforcement. Reporting to law enforcement may start a criminal investigation and adjudication within the criminal justice system. A criminal investigation and process is separate from a university administrative investigation and process. Should a student or employee obtain a restraining order against another individual, the student or employee is encouraged to share that information with the Title IX Coordinator and/or Public Safety so that the University can be prepared to assist in the enforcement of the restraining order. Public Safety can assist in obtaining an Emergency Protective Order (EPO).

Victim Rights and Options

Domestic Violence Restraining Orders

You may request a domestic violence restraining order by visiting the Superior Court of Orange County. A domestic violence restraining order is a court order that helps protect people from abuse or threat of abuse from someone they have a close relationship with. You may request for a domestic violence restraining order if:

1. A person has abused (or threatened to abuse) you;

   AND

2. You have a close relationship with that person. You are:
   - Married or registered domestic partners,
   - Divorced or separated,
   - Dating or used to date,
   - Living together or used to live together (more than roommates),
   - Parents together of a child, or
   - Closely related (parent, child, brother, sister, grandmother, grandfather, in-law).

If you are a parent and your child is being abused, you can also file a restraining order on behalf of your child to protect your child (and you and other family members). If your child is 12 or older, he or she can file the restraining order on his or her own.

What a Restraining Order Can do
A restraining order is a court order. It can order the restrained person to:

- Not contact or go near you, your children, relatives, or others who live with you
- Stay away from your home, work, or your children's schools
- Move out of your house (even if you live together)
- Not have a gun
- Complete a batterer intervention program
- Outline specific spousal support or child custody and visitations

If you do not qualify for a domestic violence restraining order, there are other kinds of orders you can ask for:

- Civil harassment restraining order (can be used for neighbors, roommates, coworkers, or more distant family members like cousins, uncle, or aunt, etc.). Find more information on getting a civil harassment restraining order.
- Elder or dependent adult abuse restraining order (if the person being abused is 65 or older; or between 18 and 64 and a dependent adult). Find more information on getting an elder or dependent adult abuse restraining order.
- Workplace violence restraining order (filed by an employer to protect an employee from violence, stalking, or harassment by another person). Find more information on getting a workplace violence restraining order.

Emergency Protective Order (EPO)
An EPO is a type of restraining order that only law enforcement can ask for by calling a judge. Judges are available to issue EPOs 24 hours a day. So, a police officer that answers a domestic violence call can ask a judge for an emergency protective order at any time of the day or night.

The emergency protective order starts right away and can last up to 7 days. The judge can order the abusive person to leave the home and stay away from the victim and any children for up to a week. That gives the victim of the abuse enough time to go to court to file for a temporary restraining order.

To get an order that lasts longer than an EPO, you must ask the court for a temporary restraining order (also called a "TRO").

Temporary Restraining Order (TRO)
When you go to court to ask for a domestic violence restraining order, you fill out paperwork where you tell the judge everything that has happened and why you need a restraining order. If the judge believes you need protection, he or she will give you a temporary restraining order.

Temporary restraining orders usually last between 20 and 25 days, until the court hearing date.

"Permanent" Restraining Order
When you go to court for the hearing that was scheduled for your TRO, the judge may issue a "permanent" restraining order. They are not really "permanent" because they usually last up to 5 years.

At the end of those 5 years (or whenever your order runs out), you can ask for a new restraining order, so you remain protected.

Criminal Protective Order or "Stay-Away" Order
Sometimes, when there is a domestic violence incident (or series of incidents), the district attorney will file criminal charges against the abuser. This starts a criminal court case going. It is common for the criminal court to issue a criminal protective order against the defendant (the person who is committing the violence and abuse) while the criminal case is going on, and, if the defendant is found guilty or pleads guilty, for 3 years after the case is over.

To find the applicable Superior Court House in your jurisdiction, click on the following link Superior Court of California-County of Orange website.

University "No Contact" Orders

A No Contact Order is a formal directive issued by the University requiring parties to have no direct or indirect interaction, including but not limited to written or electronic communication (i.e., letters, social media, text messages, etc.), telephone, recordings, or third-party contact (i.e., friends, family members, acquaintances, etc.). A No Contact Order remains in effect until it is officially removed in writing by the University.

California Crime Victim's Bill of Rights

Marsy's Law significantly expands the rights of victims in California. Under Marsy's Law, the California Constitution Article I, §28, section (b) provides victims with the following enumerated rights:

(1) To be treated with fairness and respect for his or her privacy and dignity, and to be free from intimidation, harassment, and abuse, throughout the criminal or juvenile justice process.

(2) To be reasonably protected from the defendant and persons acting on behalf of the defendant.

(3) To have the safety of the victim and the victim's family considered in fixing the amount of bail and release conditions for the defendant.

(4) To prevent the disclosure of confidential information or records to the defendant, the defendant's attorney, or any other person acting on behalf of the defendant, which could be used to locate or harass the victim or the victim's family or which disclose confidential communications made in the course of medical or counseling treatment, or which are otherwise privileged or confidential by law.

(5) To refuse an interview, deposition, or discovery request by the defendant, the defendant's attorney, or any other person acting on behalf of the defendant, and to set reasonable conditions on the conduct of any such interview to which the victim consents.

(6) To reasonable notice of and to reasonably confer with the prosecuting agency, upon request, regarding, the arrest of the defendant if known by the prosecutor, the charges filed, the determination whether to extradite the defendant, and, upon request, to be notified of and informed before any pretrial disposition of the case.

(7) To reasonable notice of all public proceedings, including delinquency proceedings, upon request, at which the defendant and the prosecutor are entitled to be present and of all parole or other post-conviction release proceedings, and to be present at all such proceedings.

(8) To be heard, upon request, at any proceeding, including any delinquency proceeding, involving a post-arrest release decision, plea, sentencing, post-conviction release decision, or any proceeding in which a right of the victim is at issue.

(9) To a speedy trial and a prompt and final conclusion of the case and any related post-judgment proceedings.

(10) To provide information to a probation department official conducting a presentence investigation concerning the impact of the offense on the victim and the victim's family and any sentencing recommendations before the sentencing of the defendant.

(11) To receive, upon request, the pre-sentence report when available to the defendant, except for those portions made confidential by law.

(12) To be informed, upon request, of the conviction, sentence, place and time of incarceration, or other disposition of the defendant, the scheduled release date of the defendant, and the release of or the escape by the defendant from custody.

(13) To restitution.

(A) It is the unequivocal intention of the People of the State of California that all persons who suffer losses as a result of criminal activity shall have the right to seek and secure restitution from the persons convicted of the crimes causing the losses they suffer.

(B) Restitution shall be ordered from the convicted wrongdoer in every case, regardless of the sentence or disposition imposed, in which a crime victim suffers a loss.

(C) All monetary payments, monies, and property collected from any person who has been ordered to make restitution shall be first applied to pay the amounts ordered as restitution to the victim.

(14) To the prompt return of property when no longer needed as evidence.

(15) To be informed of all parole procedures, to participate in the parole process, to provide information to the parole authority to be considered before the parole of the offender, and to be notified, upon request, of the parole or other release of the offender.

(16) To have the safety of the victim, the victim's family, and the general public considered before any parole or other post-judgment release decision is made.

(17) To be informed of the rights enumerated in paragraphs (1) through (16).

Disciplinary Procedures for Reports of Sexual Misconduct

The following statements are excerpts or summaries from *Discrimination, Harassment, and Retaliation Prevention Policy*, *Policy on Sexual Harassment Prohibited by Title IX*, the Student Conduct Code, the Student Policy on Sexual Harassment Prohibited by Title IX, and the Student Policy on Sexual Harassment Prohibited by Senate Bill 493. For details beyond what is captured in this Annual Security Report, please refer to the appropriate policy.

Upon the receipt of a complaint, in accordance with the policies and procedures linked above and summarized below, the University shall seek to meet its obligations within reasonably prompt timeframes and a fair and impartial process from the initial investigation to the final result. Proceedings shall be conducted by individuals who, at a minimum, receive annual training on issues related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. Additionally, these individuals shall be trained on how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of complainants and promotes accountability.

Complainants and respondents shall be permitted to have an advisor of their choosing (who may be an attorney) present during any disciplinary proceeding. Please refer to the appropriate policy for the role of an advisor.

For incidents of allegation of dating violence, domestic violence sexual assault or stalking, complainants and respondents shall be simultaneously notified the result of any institutional disciplinary proceeding, the University's appeal procedures, the change to any disciplinary outcome and when such results become final.

The standard of evidence to find a violation of university policy is a preponderance of the evidence. Preponderance of the evidence means that a decision of responsibility for a policy violation will be made on whether it is more likely than not that the alleged conduct occurred and that the conduct by the Respondent violated the policy based on the totality of information.

University Definitions

Affirmative consent means affirmative, conscious, and voluntary agreement to engage in sexual activity. It is the responsibility of each person involved in the sexual activity to ensure that they have the affirmative consent of the other or others to engage in the sexual activity. Affirmative consent must be ongoing throughout a sexual activity and can be revoked at any time.

- Lack of protest or resistance does not mean consent.
- Silence does not mean consent.
- The existence of a dating relationship between the persons involved, or the fact of past sexual relations between them, should never by itself be assumed to be an indicator of consent.

It shall not be a valid excuse that the Respondent believed that the Complainant affirmatively consented to the sexual activity if the Respondent knew or reasonably should have known that the Complainant was unable to consent to the sexual activity under any of the following circumstances:

- The Complainant was asleep or unconscious.
- The Complainant was incapacitated due to the influence of drugs, alcohol, or medication, so that the Complainant could not understand the fact, nature, or extent of the sexual activity.
- The Complainant was unable to communicate due to a mental or physical condition.

In addition, it shall not be a valid excuse to allege lack of affirmative consent that the Respondent believed that the Complainant consented to the sexual activity under either of the following circumstances:

- The Respondent's belief in affirmative consent arose from the intoxication or recklessness of the Respondent.
- The Respondent did not take reasonable steps, in the circumstances known to the Respondent at the time, to ascertain whether the Complainant affirmatively consented.

Sexual Assault:

A. Sex Offenses–Any sexual act directed against another person, without the affirmative consent of the victim including instances where the victim is incapable of giving affirmative consent. Sexual Act is defined as conduct between persons consisting of:

a. Contact between the penis and the vulva.

b. Contact between the penis and the anus.

c. Contact between the mouth and the penis.

d. Contact between the mouth and the vulva.

a. **Non-Consensual Penetration**: The actual or attempted penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the affirmative consent of the Complainant. This includes penetration that is forcible and/or against that person's will or not forcibly or against the person's will (non-consensually) in instances where the Complainant is incapable of giving affirmative consent because of age or because of temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

b. **Fondling:** The touching of the private body parts of another person (buttocks, groin, breasts) for the purpose of sexual gratification, without affirmative consent. This includes fondling that is forcible and/or against that person's will (non-consensually) or not forcibly or against the person's will in instances where the Complainant is incapable of giving affirmative consent because of age or because of temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

c. **Other Lawfully Prohibited Sexual Intercourse**

This category includes prohibited conduct that does not meet the definition of Non -Consensual Penetration or Fondling.

i. Nonforcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law, regardless of affirmative consent.

ii. Nonforcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent, regardless of affirmative consent.

B. Dating Violence, defined as: violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the Complainant and where he existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors: the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. For the purposes of this definition, dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.

C. Domestic Violence, defined as: a felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed:

- By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the Complainant;
- By a person with whom the Complainant shares a child in common;
- By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the Complainant as a spouse or intimate partner;
- By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the Complainant under the domestic or family violence laws of California;
- By any other person against an adult or youth Complainant who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of California.

*To categorize an incident as Domestic Violence, the relationship between the Respondent and the Complainant must be more than just two people living together as roommates. The people cohabitating must be current or former spouses or have an intimate relationship.

D. Stalking, defined as: engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to -

- Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or
- Suffer substantial emotional distress.

For the purposes of this definition–

(i) Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the Respondent directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person's property.

(ii) Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the Complainant.

Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may but does not necessarily require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

If the respondent is faculty

If the respondent is a faculty member, the University's Deputy Title IX Coordinator and Equal Opportunity and Diversity Officer will coordinate the investigation and follow the policy and procedures set forth in the University's Faculty Handbook, which is available in the Office of Human Resources or the Policy on Harassment Prohibited by Title IX .

For Incidents when the Respondent is a Student
When a student is the respondent, the behaviors may fall under one or more of the following policies: the Student Conduct Code, the Student Policy on Sexual Harassment Prohibited by Title IX, and the Student Policy on Sexual Harassment Prohibited by Senate Bill 493. Individuals are encouraged to reach out to one of the below individuals to begin the reporting process:

Colleen Wood, Title IX Coordinator Assistant Vice President for Student Affairs
And Associate Dean of Students
Argyros Forum 101
One University Drive Orange, CA 92866
Dean of Students Office
Tel: (714) 997-6721
Email: cwood@chapman.edu

Lauren Lockwood, Title IX Investigator and Program Coordinator for Student Affairs
Argyros Forum 205
One University Drive Orange, CA 92866
Dean of Students Office
Tel: (714) 532-6056
Email: llockwood@chapman.edu

Stephen Heggem, Title IX Investigator and Program Coordinator for Student Affairs
Argyros Forum 205
One University Drive Orange, CA 92866
Dean of Students Office
Tel: (714) 532-6039
Email: heggem@chapman.edu

Rachel Bargoot, Title IX Investigator and Program Coordinator for Student Affairs Argyros Forum 205
One University Drive Orange, CA 92866
Dean of Students Office
Tel: (714) 561-5649
Email: bargoot@chapman.edu

For allegations that fall under the Student Policy on Sexual Harassment Prohibited by Title IX complainants are required to submit a written formal complaint to the Title IX Coordinator or designee. For allegations falling under other policies, a formal written complaint is not required and may begin the reporting process by making a written or verbal report to one of the staff members listed above. Upon reaching out to one of the above individuals and reviewing the information provided, the Title IX Coordinator or designee shall determine the appropriate policy or policies based on the location of the alleged behavior and the behaviors alleged to have occurred.

For Allegations Under the Student Policy on Sexual Harassment Prohibited by Title IX

After an individual submits a formal, written complaint the Title IX Coordinator will review it to ensure that the described conduct would arise to a policy violation and that the University must investigate. The Title IX Coordinator shall assign investigators and the investigator(s) will meet separately with the complainant, respondent, and any witnesses. They will ask the parties for all information related to the allegations, including documentation related to the incident, such as texts between parties, receipts, photos, video, etc. The investigator(s) will provide an opportunity for parties to review all information gathered and a draft of the report. Parties will generally have 10 days to provide comments to a draft of the report. Once the investigator(s) finalize the report, a live hearing will be convened with a minimum of 10 days' notice. During the hearing, a party's advisor shall be allowed to question the other party and witnesses. If a party does not have an advisor, the University shall appoint an advisor for the purposes of questioning during the hearing. After the hearing, the Board shall deliberate and determine if a policy has been violated. If so, the Board shall also determine sanctions. Within 10 days of receiving the outcome, either party may appeal the Board's determination to the Title IX Coordinator. The University shall endeavor to complete this investigation and hearing process within 90 calendar days. Cases that are particularly complex, involve unusual circumstances, or take place during university breaks may require more than 90 days for the investigation process.

Appeals may be made on the following:

Ground 1: Procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the matter;
Ground 2: New evidence that was not reasonably available at the time the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal was made, that could affect the outcome of the matter; and
Ground 3: The Title IX Coordinator, Investigator(s), or decision-maker(s) had a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally or the individual complainant or respondent that affected the outcome of the matter.

As to all appeals, the Title IX Coordinator (or designee) shall:

i. Notify the other party in writing immediately when an appeal is filed and implement appeal procedures equally for both parties;
ii. Ensure that the decision-maker(s) for the appeal is not the same person as the decision-maker(s) that reached the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal, the Investigator(s), or the Title IX Coordinator;
iii. Ensure that the decision-maker(s) for the appeal complies with the standards set forth in this policy;
iv. Give the non-appealing party an opportunity to submit a written statement in response to the appeal within 10 days of receiving the appeal, which shall be transmitted within 2 business days to the Appeal decision-maker(s).

Within 20 days of receiving the appeal and the response, the Appeal decision-maker(s) shall issue a written decision describing the result of the appeal and the rationale for the result; and provide the written decision simultaneously to both parties. The Appeal decision-maker(s) may deny the appeal or, if the appeal ground(s) has or have been met, may return the case to the initial decision-maker(s) for reconsideration, or convene a new hearing. If a case is returned to the initial decision-maker(s), the Appeal decision-maker(s) shall identify which aspects merit further review.

For Allegations Under the Student Policy on Sexual Harassment Prohibited by California Senate Bill 493

Once Chapman University has notice of sexual harassment as described by the Student Policy on Sexual Harassment Prohibited by Senate Bill 493, the University shall promptly investigate to determine whether or not the alleged conduct occurred, or otherwise respond unless the University determined that an investigation is not required or that it can honor a request for confidentiality.

The Title IX Coordinator shall assign investigators and the investigator(s) will meet separately with the complainant, respondent, and any witnesses. They will ask the parties for all information related to the allegations, including documentation related to the incident, such as texts between parties, receipts, photos, video, etc. The investigator(s) will provide an opportunity for parties to review all information gathered and a draft of the report. Parties will generally have 10 days to provide comments to a draft of the report. Once the investigator(s) finalize the report, a live hearing will be convened.

After the hearing, the Board shall deliberate and determine if a policy has been violated. If so, the Board shall also determine sanctions. Within 10 days of receiving the outcome, either party may appeal the Board's determination to the Title IX Coordinator. The University shall endeavor to complete this investigation and hearing process within 60 calendar days. Cases that are particularly complex, involve unusual circumstances, or take place during university breaks may require more than 60 days for the investigation process.

Appeals may be made on the following:

Ground 1: Procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the matter;
Ground 2: New evidence that was not reasonably available at the time the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal was made, that could affect the outcome of the matter; and
Ground 3: The Title IX Coordinator, Investigator(s), or decision-maker(s) had a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally or the individual complainant or respondent that affected the outcome of the matter.

As to all appeals, the Title IX Coordinator (or designee) shall:

i. Notify the other party in writing immediately when an appeal is filed and implement appeal procedures equally for both parties;
ii. Ensure that the decision-maker(s) for the appeal is not the same person as the decision-maker(s) that reached the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal, the Investigator(s), or the Title IX Coordinator;
iii. Ensure that the decision-maker(s) for the appeal complies with the standards set forth in this policy;
iv. Give the non-appealing party an opportunity to submit a written statement in response to the appeal within 10 days of receiving the appeal, which shall be transmitted within 2 business days to the Appeal decision-maker(s).

Within 20 days of receiving the appeal and the response, the Appeal decision-maker(s) shall issue a written decision describing the result of the appeal and the rationale for the result; and provide the written decision simultaneously to both parties. The Appeal decision-maker(s) may deny the appeal or, if the appeal ground(s) has or have been

met, may return the case to the initial decision-maker(s) for reconsideration, or convene a new hearing. If a case is returned to the initial decision-maker(s), the Appeal decision-maker(s) shall identify which aspects merit further review.

For Allegations Under the Student Conduct Code

When a complaint falls under only the policies and procedures listed under the Student Conduct Code, the Vice President for Student Affairs or designee shall conduct a preliminary investigation to determine if the allegations have merit and/or request additional information in support of the allegations. If the allegations are determined to have merit, the matter will be referred to the appropriate body for adjudication. Respondents and complainants (when applicable) will be notified of the policies alleged to have been violated and any resulting hearing proceedings at least 3 business days prior to the hearing (or a shorter time by mutual consent). The University will provide the respondent or complainant the report(s) that pertain to the charges of the particular case. Any other information presented (e.g., pictures, videos, voice recordings, etc.) may be reviewed in person and under the supervision of a conduct officer or designee. Related witness statements and any other pertinent items shall be made available to the respondent and complainant for review at least 1 business day prior to the hearing date (when applicable). During the hearing, the complainant and respondent will have the opportunity to present questions for the other party and any present witnesses through the hearing body. At the conclusion of the hearing, the hearing body shall deliberate in private to determine whether the Student Conduct Code policy has been violated; if the respondent is found to have violated policy, the Board shall determine appropriate sanctions. The complainant and respondent shall receive the outcome in writing. The University shall endeavor to complete this investigation and hearing process within 90 calendar days. Cases that are particularly complex, involve unusual circumstances, or take place during university breaks may require more than 90 days for the investigation and hearing process.

Both parties shall have the opportunity to appeal the hearing board's decision within 5 business days of receipt of the hearing outcome for any of the following reasons:

a. That there was a substantive procedural error that was prejudicial to the outcome of the hearing or may have prohibited the hearing from being conducted fairly in light of the charges.
b. For a case in which the respondent was found responsible, that the facts in the case were insufficient to establish that a violation of the Code occurred. Alternatively, for a case in which the respondent was not found responsible, that the facts in the case were sufficient to establish that a violation of the Code did occur.
c. The sanction(s) imposed was not appropriate for the violation of the Code for which the student was found to be responsible.
d. New evidence that was not available at the time of the hearing has become available and is potentially sufficient to alter a decision.

Specific appeal instructions will be provided along with the hearing outcome letter. Should the request for appeal be granted, the other party will be provided with an opportunity to respond to the appeal document before a decision is made.

Alternative Resolutions

At the request of an involved party, and with the agreement of the other parties, some conduct reported may be addressed by alternative resolution. (Quid pro quo sexual harassment by an employee may not be addressed by alternative resolution.) The goals of alternative resolution are to address reported behavior, prevent recurrence, and remedy effects without completing a formal investigation and hearing process. It is flexible by nature and tailored to the specific circumstances of a particular case. Alternative resolution will be considered only when consistent with institutional values, legal obligations, and the *voluntary,* mutual agreement of all involved parties, including the University.

Alternative resolutions are generally negotiated between the parties through the Title IX Coordinator and the parties are not in direct contact with each other. To request an alternative resolution, please contact the Title IX Coordinator or the assigned investigator.

For Incidents when the Respondent is an Employee

When a university employee is the respondent, the behaviors may fall under one of the following policies: Discrimination, Harassment, and Retaliation Prevention Policy or the Policy on Harassment Prohibited by Title IX. Individuals are encouraged to contact one of the below individuals to begin the reporting process:

Dawn White, Interim Director of Equal Opportunity and Investigations, ADA/504 Officer, and Deputy Title iX Coordinator
Office DeMille Hall 104
One University Drive Orange, CA 92866
Tel: (714) 997-6686
Fax: (714) 997-6901
Email:dawhite@chapman.edu

For allegations that fall under the Policy on Sexual Harassment Prohibited by Title IX complainants are required to submit a written formal complaint to the Deputy Title IX Coordinator or designee. For allegations falling under other policies, a formal written complaint is not required. Upon contacting one of the above individuals and reviewing the information provided, the Deputy Title IX Coordinator or designee shall determine the appropriate policy or policies based on the location of the alleged behavior and the behaviors alleged to have occurred.

For Allegations Under the Policy on Sexual Harassment Prohibited by Title IX

After an individual submits a formal, written complaint the Deputy Title IX Coordinator will review it to ensure that the described conduct would rise to a policy violation and that the University must investigate. The Deputy Title IX Coordinator shall assign the complaint to an investigator and the investigator will meet separately with the complainant, respondent and any witnesses. They will ask the parties for all information related to the allegations, including documentation related to the incident, such as texts between parties, receipts, photos, video, etc.

The investigator will provide an opportunity for parties to review all information gathered and a draft of the report. Parties will generally have 10 days to provide comments to a draft of the report. Once the investigator finalizes the report, a live hearing will be convened with a minimum of 10 days' notice. During the hearing, a party's advisor shall be allowed to question the other party and witnesses. If a party does not have an advisor, the University shall appoint an advisor for the purposes of questioning during the hearing. After the hearing, the Board shall deliberate and determine if a policy has been violated. If a policy violation is found, the Board shall determine sanctions.

Within 10 days of receiving the outcome, either party may appeal the Board's determination to the Deputy Title IX Coordinator. The University shall endeavor to complete this investigation and hearing process within a reasonable timeframe.

Appeals may be made on the following grounds:

Ground 1: Procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the matter;

Ground 2: New evidence that was not reasonably available at the time the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal was made, that could affect the outcome of the matter; and

Ground 3: The Deputy Title IX Coordinator, investigator(s), or decision-maker(s) had a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally or the individual complainant or respondent that affected the outcome of the matter.

As to all appeals, the Deputy Title IX Coordinator (or designee) shall:

i. Notify the other party in writing immediately when an appeal is filed and implement appeal procedures equally for both parties;
ii. Ensure that the decision-maker(s) for the appeal is not the same person as the decision-maker(s) that reached the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal, the Investigator(s), or the Title IX Coordinator;
iii. Ensure that the decision-maker(s) for the appeal complies with the standards set forth in this policy;
iv. Give the non-appealing party an opportunity to submit a written statement in response to the appeal within 10 days of receiving the appeal, which shall be transmitted within 2 business days to the Appeal decision-maker(s).

Within 20 days of receiving the appeal and the response, the Appeal decision-maker(s) shall issue a written decision describing the result of the appeal and the rationale for the result; and provide the written decision concurrently to both parties. The Appeal decision-maker(s) may deny the appeal or, if the appeal ground(s) has or have been met, may return the case to the initial decision-maker(s) for reconsideration, or convene

a new hearing. If a case is returned to the initial decision-maker(s), the Appeal decision-maker(s) shall identify which aspects merit further review.

For Allegations Under the Policy on Sexual Harassment Prohibited Title IX

When the Equal Opportunity Office a Formal Complaint of alleged Prohibited Conduct, the Deputy Title IX Coordinator will assign to an Investigator who will conduct an initial assessment to gather information about the nature and scope of the allegations. If the prohibited behavior is by a student (not serving as a student employee at the time of the alleged incident(s)), it may also be addressed by the University's *Student Code of Conduct or the* Student Policy on Sexual Harassment Prohibited by Title IX or the Student Policy on Sexual Harassment Prohibited by Senate Bill 493 *in the Office of Student Affairs.*

The Deputy Title IX Coordinator shall assign an investigator and the investigator(s) will meet separately with the complainant, respondent and any witnesses. They will ask the parties for all information related to the allegations, including documentation related to the incident, such as texts between parties, receipts, photos, video, etc. The investigator(s) will provide an opportunity for parties to review all information gathered and a draft of the report. Parties will generally have 10 days to provide comments to a draft of the report. Once the investigator(s) finalize the report, a live hearing will be convened with a minimum of 10 days' notice. During the hearing, a party's advisor shall be allowed to question the other party and witnesses. After the hearing, the Board shall deliberate and determine if a policy has been violated. If so, the Board shall also determine sanctions. Within 10 days of receiving the outcome, either party may appeal the Board's determination to the Deputy Title IX Coordinator. The University shall endeavor to complete this investigation and hearing process within a reasonable timeframe.

Appeals may be made on the following:

- **Ground 1:** Procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the matter;
- **Ground 2:** New evidence that was not reasonably available at the time the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal was made, that could affect the outcome of the matter; and
- **Ground 3:** The Deputy Title IX Coordinator, Investigator(s), or decision-maker(s) had a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally or the individual complainant or respondent that affected the outcome of the matter.

As to all appeals, the Deputy Title IX Coordinator (or designee) shall:

i. Notify the other party in writing immediately when an appeal is filed and implement appeal procedures equally for both parties;
ii. Ensure that the decision-maker(s) for the appeal is not the same person as the decision-maker(s) that reached the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal, the Investigator(s), or the Deputy Title IX Coordinator;
iii. Ensure that the decision-maker(s) for the appeal complies with the standards set forth in this policy;
iv. Give the non-appealing party an opportunity to submit a written statement in response to the appeal within 10 days of receiving the appeal, which shall be transmitted within 2 business days to the Appeal decision-maker(s).

Within 20 days of receiving the appeal and the response, the Appeal decision-maker(s) shall issue a written decision describing the result of the appeal and the rationale for the

result; and provide the written decision simultaneously to both parties. The Appeal decision-maker(s) may deny the appeal or, if the appeal ground(s) has or have been met, may return the case to the initial decision-maker(s) for reconsideration, or convene a new hearing. If a case is returned to the initial decision-maker(s), the Appeal decision-maker(s) shall identify which aspects merit further review.

For Allegations Under the Discrimination, Harassment, and Retaliation Prevention Policy

When the Equal Opportunity Office receives a report or Complaint of alleged Prohibited Conduct, they will conduct an initial assessment to gather information about the nature and scope of the allegations. If the prohibited behavior is by a student (not serving as a student employee at the time of the alleged incident(s)), it may also be addressed by the University's *Student Code of Conduct or the* Student Policy on Sexual Harassment Prohibited by Title IX or the Student Policy on Sexual Harassment Prohibited by Senate Bill 493 *in the Office of Student Affairs.*

In general, conduct implicating the University's *Policy on Sexual Harassment Prohibited by Title IX* will be evaluated by the Director of Equal Opportunity, or designee, to determine if that policy applies first. If it is determined that the conduct implicates the Student Policy on Sexual Harassment Prohibited by Title IX or the Student Policy on Sexual Harassment Prohibited by Senate Bill 493, based on to the Respondent being a Student the matter would be evaluated by the Office of Student Affairs. If it is determined that the University's *Policy on Sexual Harassment Prohibited by Title IX* does not apply (or if that or another relevant policy has not been implicated), the following process will generally be used:

After receiving a report or Formal Complaint alleging a violation of Prohibited Conduct, the Director of Equal Opportunity, or designee, will assign the complaint to a Human Resources Coordinator to assist with the Initial Assessment, (unless, when applicable the Director of Equal Opportunity determines that sufficient information was gathered in the assessment of the University's *Policy on Sexual Harassment Prohibited by Title IX* or other applicable policy).

This Initial Assessment may include, but is not limited to:

- The human resources coordinator contacting the Complainant in an attempt to gather a more complete understanding of the allegation(s), as well as any related conduct that may be in violation of the Policy.
- When a complaint is brought forth by a Reporter, the assigned human resources coordinator will endeavor to meet with the person identified as the potential Complainant both to gather information and to discuss their interest in participating in an investigation.

After contacting the Complainant, the human resources coordinator will consult with the Director of Equal Opportunity, or designee, who will assess the available information, determine if a complaint is supported or unsupported by any such information, and take the following actions:

- Dismiss the complaint if it determines that the report does not allege facts that, if substantiated, would constitute a violation of the Policy, or that the facts as alleged in the report are refuted by evidence or information known to or possessed by the Director of Equal Opportunity;
- Refer the report to another office to address the alleged conduct through alternate means;

- Determine that the alleged facts, if substantiated, would constitution a violation of policy such that further action is warranted under this or other applicable policy.

Based on the information gathered, the Director of Equal Opportunity, or designee, will determine whether a Formal Complaint Process is warranted and what policy applies to the complaint. The University will endeavor to complete Initial Assessments within 7 business days from the date a report or complaint is filed.

Notice of Allegations

After the conclusion of the initial assessment, the University shall provide the following written notice to the parties who are known, when it is determined by the initial assessment that the allegations, if substantiated, would constitute a violation of the Policy and that further investigation is needed. This notice shall include:

- This policy (as a link or attachment);
- Notice of the allegations as defined in this policy, including sufficient details known at the time and with sufficient time to prepare a response before any initial interview, if applicable. Sufficient details include the identities of the parties involved in the incident, if known the conduct alleged under this policy, and the date and location of the alleged incident, if known;
- A statement that the Respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct and that a determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the investigation process;
- Notification to the parties that they may have an advisor of their choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney;
- Notification to the parties that they may inspect and review evidence, as set forth in this policy;
- Any provision in the University's code of conduct that prohibits knowingly making false statements or knowingly submitting information during the grievance process;
- A description of the standard of evidence that will be used;
- Lists all possible sanctions the institution may impose.

If, in the course of an investigation, the University decides to investigate allegations about the Complainant or Respondent that are not included in the initial notice of allegations, the University will provide notice of the additional allegations to the parties whose identities are known.

Alternate Resolution Process

If determined by the Director of Equal Opportunity that an Alternative Resolution is appropriate, the parties agree to pursue the Alternate Resolution Process, and the Respondent is an employee, the Director of Equal Opportunity, or designee, will, inform the Respondent's supervisor and the Director of Equal Opportunity, or designee, will attempt to resolve the complaint. The Alternate Resolution Process must adequately address the concerns of the Complainant, as well as the rights of the Respondent and the overall intent of the University to stop, remedy and prevent prohibited conduct. A complaint will be deemed resolved when the parties expressly agree to an outcome that is also acceptable by the Director of Equal Opportunity. If resolution is reached, a record of the resolution will be maintained on file in the Equal Opportunity Office and is considered final.

Participation in the Alternate Resolution Process is optional and not a prerequisite to filing a formal complaint. If at any point during the Alternate Resolution Process the Complainant or the Respondent wishes to cease the Alternate Resolution Process and proceed through the formal complaint process, the formal complaint process outlined below will be initiated.

The Equal Opportunity Office endeavors to conclude the Alternate Resolution Process within 14 business days of the agreed upon request, unless unusual or complex circumstances exist.

Supportive Measures and Resources

Supportive Measures
Supportive measures are available to complainants, respondents, and witnesses and may be accessed by contacting the Title IX Coordinator (titleix@chapman.edu) or the assigned investigator (if applicable).

Supportive measures are available regardless of whether or not the Complainant chooses to report full details (such as the name of the Respondent) to the University or to law enforcement or file a formal complaint with the University. Supportive measures shall be confidential, to the extent that maintaining confidentiality does not impair the University's ability to provide such measures.

When a student or employee reports to the University that they have experienced conduct prohibited by university policy, whether the incident(s) occurred on or off campus, the University shall provide the individual with written information about resources and options, including whether or not to report to law enforcement and how to seek assistance in doing so. The University shall also provide the individual with written notification of health and mental health resources as well as other referrals or services as requested and available both on and off campus. This information shall also include information about the importance of preserving evidence such as photos, videos, and text messages.

Information about supportive measures is also provided to all students in required trainings as well as in the annual Title IX email notification sent to all students and employees. Additionally, when students or employees are contacted as part of a sexual misconduct policy related process (such as when a report is made), information about the availability of supportive measures and other services available such as counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, visa and immigration assistance, and student financial aid.

Supportive measures for students
The University shall provide, without fee or charge, supportive measures (temporary and/or ongoing) as reasonably available. These measures may not unduly burden a respondent. Students who are complainants, respondents, and witnesses may make requests for supportive measures to the Title IX Coordinator, who will help identify all available options and determine which measures to take to support the student. Request may be made verbally when meeting with the Title IX coordinator or via email. Supportive measures for students may include, but not be limited to, the following options:

- Academic Assistance
- Transferring to another section of a lecture or laboratory
- Rescheduling an academic assignment or test

- Accessing academic support (e.g., tutoring)
- Arranging for incompletes, a leave of absence, or withdrawal from course(s)
- Preserving eligibility for academic, athletic, or other scholarships, financial aid, internships, study abroad, or international student visas
- Medical and mental health services, including counseling
- Change in campus housing and/or dining locations
- Assistance in finding alternative housing
- Consultation with the Department of Public Safety or local law enforcement agency as appropriate
- Assistance in arranging for alternative University employment arrangements and/or changing work schedules
- Providing an escort to ensure that the student can move safely between school programs and activities
- Transportation and parking assistance
- Assistance identifying any additional resources including off-campus support and services
- No contact orders
- Consultation with the Department of Public Safety or local law enforcement agency as appropriate
- Assistance in arranging for alternative University employment arrangements and/or changing work schedules
- Providing an escort to ensure that the student can move safely between school programs and activities
- Transportation and parking assistance
- Assistance identifying any additional resources including off-campus support and services
- No contact orders

Supportive measures for employees

The University shall treat parties equitably by offering Supportive Measures to the Complainant, and by following a grievance process that complies with this policy before the imposition of any disciplinary sanctions or other actions that are not Supportive Measures as against the Respondent. The University will maintain as confidential any Supportive Measures provided to the Complainant or Respondent, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the University to provide the Supportive Measures. The Equal Opportunity and Diversity Officer is responsible for coordinating the effective implementation of Supportive Measures. The Equal Opportunity and Diversity Officer should record and retain records regarding requests and provision of Supportive Measures which may include any of the following:

- Assistance in arranging for alternative University employment arrangements and/or changing work schedules
- Providing an escort to ensure that the employee can move safely around campus
- Consultation with the Department of Public Safety or local law enforcement agency as appropriate.
- Transportation and parking assistance
- Assistance identifying any additional resources including off-campus support and services
- No contact orders
- Cigna's Life Assistance Program (LAP)

Remedies and Sanctions

Remedies and Sanctioning for Students

Remedies must be designed to restore or preserve the Complainant's equal access to the University's education program or activity.

Engaging in conduct that is prohibited by this policy may result in the imposition of one or more sanctions ranging from warnings and educational sanctions up to and including suspension or expulsion, depending on the severity of the incident in question and the student's prior conduct history. The following are the typical sanction ranges for the various forms of conduct prohibited by this policy, prior to consideration of individual conduct history:

Violation	**Possible Sanctions**
Dating violence	A student found in violation of the dating violence provision will typically be suspended for a minimum of one year and may be suspended for multiple years or expelled*. A student may also receive educational sanctions.
Domestic violence	A student found in violation of the domestic violence provision will typically be suspended for a minimum of one year and may be suspended for multiple years or expelled*. A student may also receive educational sanctions or actions.
Sexual assault	A student found in violation of the sexual assault – non-consensual sexual penetration provision will typically be sanctioned to a multi-year suspension or be expelled* from the University. A student found in violation of the sexual assault – fondling provision will typically be placed on deferred suspension but may also be suspended or expelled. However, less severe violations of the sexual assault – fondling or other unlawful sexual conduct may result in probation or probation of loss of privileges. A student may also receive educational sanctions or actions.
Stalking	A student found in violation of the stalking provision will typically be suspended from the University for a minimum of one year and may be suspended for multiple years or expelled*. However, less severe violations of this policy may result in probation with loss of privileges or deferred suspension. A student may also receive educational sanctions.

*Expulsion shall be noted on a student's transcript.

Additional actions may include restriction from campus facilities, restrictions on participation in university sponsored activities or events, permanent no contact orders.

Remedies and Sanctioning for Employees

If the decision maker determines that a Respondent is responsible for violating policy, the consequences imposed are dependent upon the specific findings and details of the case. Disciplinary, remedial, or corrective measures imposed can include:

Staff:

- Termination
- Demotion
- Suspension without pay
- Written warning
- Mandatory training
- Non-renewal of contract (if applicable)

Faculty:

- Termination
- Demotion
- Presentation to Faculty Senate for revocation of tenure or abrogation of contract
- Non-renewal of contract
- Reassignment/change in assignment
- Revocation or suspension of clinical privileges
- Revocation of administrative duties or assignments
- Documentation of violation and consequences in faculty/employee file
- Mandatory training
- Supervision or ongoing monitoring
- Reporting a violation of this Policy to the appropriate grant making or licensing authority, if required

Prevention Education for Students & Employees

It is the University's desire to create a supportive climate for all students, staff & faculty, and prevent sexual misconduct and violence within the Chapman community. For this reason, several Chapman departments and organizations develop educational, preventative programming annually for the community that is comprehensive and intentionally designed to end dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

Several groups within Chapman University contribute to the body of preventative education and programming on campus each year. Together, these groups help ensure that the programming is culturally relevant, inclusive of diverse experiences and identities, are sustainable year-to-year, respond appropriately to the needs of the Chapman community, and are research-based. Some of the involved groups include P.E.E.R. (Proactive Education Encouraging Responsibility) department, C.A.R.E.S. (Creating a Rape Free Environment for Students), Public Safety, Residence Life, and First Year Experience, the Dean of Students Office, and Human Resources.

Programs and Campaigns

Programs for New Students

New undergraduate students, including incoming first year students and transfer students, are required to complete The Healthy Panther Initiative (HPI), which provides culturally relevant and inclusive prevention information, skills, and resources that help in the overall development and success of Chapman students. The program is designed to empower students with information and skills to help them make positive decisions regarding the use of alcohol and drugs, sexual relationships, personal health, social health, risk reduction, and bystander intervention skills related to the prevention of sexual misconduct incidents. Prevention information and skills are conveyed to students utilizing video clips, lecture, sharing of real-life experiences and the use of humor, but central to the program is the integration of the three topics: alcohol use, sexual assault prevention, and safer sex choices.

The program addresses the definitions of behavior prohibited by the Student Sexual Misconduct Policy including sexual assault, stalking, and dating and domestic violence and University procedures for addressing alleged violations of those policies. Additionally, the program reviews local jurisdiction definitions for sexual assault, stalking, and dating and domestic violence. Students who do not complete the program during orientation are required to complete either a makeup session or online courses that cover University policies about sexual misconduct and other material to encourage students to make healthy choices. For the 2021-2022 academic year, students are required to complete four online modules that discuss sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, sexual harassment, alcohol use, and tips for bystander intervention and risk reduction.

New graduate students are required to participate in an in-person training that reviews the Discrimination, Harassment, and Retaliation Prevention Policy and Policy on Harassment Prohibited by Title IX the Student Sexual Misconduct Policy and the Student Conduct Code. This training encompasses the definitions of sexual assault, stalking, and dating and domestic violence, reporting options, as well as bystander intervention and risk reduction tips. These trainings are offered at a variety of times early in the academic year in order to

accommodate the varying needs of graduate academic programs.

Programs for New Employees

New staff and faculty members are required to complete an online course related to the awareness and prevention of sexual harassment and sexual misconduct in the workplace and among students. The program addresses the definitions of behavior prohibited by the Student Sexual Misconduct Policy including sexual assault, stalking, and dating and domestic violence and University procedures for addressing alleged violations of those policies. The courses are interactive and contain many challenging and interesting real- life situations in an academic and workplace environment. One specific required course is titled, "Preventing Discrimination and Sexual Violence: Title IX, VAWA and Clery Act for Faculty and Staff." The program addresses the definitions of behavior prohibited by the Policy on Sexual Harassment Prohibited by Title IX including sexual assault, stalking, and dating and domestic violence. Additionally, each summer, the Staff Summit offers a variety of workshops and sessions for staff members, including annual offerings related to FERPA, Title IX, incident reporting, CPR, safety, and security guidelines, and supporting students.

Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaigns

In addition to the aforementioned programs, Chapman University regularly hosts ongoing awareness campaigns and events. Some of the ongoing awareness campaigns and events (presentations are available upon request to student groups) include:

Alcohol and Drug Abuse & How to Help a Friend who has a Problem

This program explores co-dependence and provides students steps how to talk to a friend about concerns regarding their substance use. It provides bystander intervention tips and risk reduction information.

Clothesline Project

The Clothesline Project is an annual outdoor exhibit to increase awareness about gender violence through a display of t-shirts designed by survivors of violence and the people it has impacted. The goal of the program is to help break the silence surrounding violence against women and to illustrate the impact that it can have on the entire community. The Clothesline Project is a visual depiction of the prevalence of interpersonal violence in society. Additionally, information about bystander intervention and risk reduction is available at a table during this event.

Denim Day

Each year, Chapman observes Denim Day and encourages all campus community members to wear jeans in solidarity against rape, sexual assault, and survivor-shaming. The event draws participants from the student body, faculty, and staff alike.

Enzymes, Elephants, and Baboons

This program is a scientific look at interpersonal violence and provides students with active bystander tips. It is specifically designed for students who identify as male.

The Listen Project

This exhibit consists of life size silhouettes that display the stories of Chapman survivors with the goal of breaking the silence surrounding violence against men and women.

Men of Integrity, Women of Strength

The Annual Men of Integrity and Women of Strength, Courage and Action Event has occurred at Chapman for the last twelve years to honor students who take action to promote a safer environment for all students by speaking out against abusive or degrading speech, promoting safe and healthy relationships, living by their convictions, and actively supporting the development of a safer, more respectful Chapman community. A presentation on the topic of violence against women is often a showcase at the event.

Rape Aggression Defense (R.A.D.)

RAD is a crime prevention and risk reduction program specifically for women that focuses on women's safety and self-defense techniques. The program offers intensive training on technique and strategy and offers students, faculty, and staff hands-on experience with self- defense practice.

SAVS (Sexual Assault Victims) Drive

This drive for clothing, blankets, and stuffed animals benefits adult and child survivors of sexual assault who undergo a forensic examination and must have a change of clothes to leave the hospital. The drive takes place in partnership with Waymakers, which include sexual assault advocates, a hotline, and shelter services for children and families.

Sexpectations

This program provides students with useful techniques and skills to better develop healthy habits in their relationships. The program educates attendees on how to identify the signs of an unhealthy relationship through skits and discussion.

Tabling Events (Various)

Throughout the academic year, several student groups and Chapman departments host tables with resources, giveaways, information, pledges, and other activities to raise awareness and increase students' skills to become active bystanders and reduce their risk of sexual assault, stalking, dating violence, and domestic violence. One such tabling event is Mocktails, which takes place for students and their families during Orientation. Juice is served, and all participants receive a safety whistle and information about risk reduction, bystander intervention, and sexual assault resources on campus. Another tabling event utilizes a large poster depicting a baseball field and explains the "rules" of consensual sex, including the definition of affirmative consent and information about safer sex.

Take Back the Night

This four-part evening, held in the Wallace All Faiths Chapel on campus, gives students and the community the opportunity to share stories and honor the strength of sexual assault survivors in the Chapman community. The event consists of a reading of sexual assault accounts submitted by Chapman survivors, an open microphone, a candlelight march, and a reception following the event.

The Vagina Monologues

Having recently celebrated its tenth year on campus, The Vagina Monologues is a student-run production of the play by Eve Ensler. The purpose of the production is to raise awareness of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and the impact that gender violence can have on an individual and their community. Additionally, the play serves as a fundraiser to support anti-violence groups that benefit the local community. Staff, faculty, and students all contribute to the production.

Walk Against Violence

The Walk Against Violence hosted at Chapman University connects with the award-winning Walk a Mile in Her Shoes march, which is an international movement to raise awareness, rand staff are encouraged to wear high heels and walk from Attallah Piazza to Old Town Orange and back as a way of speaking out against rape, sexual assault, and other violent acts that target women.

What Were You Wearing?

The What Were You Wearing exhibit is hosted in the Student Union and is based on student-survivor descriptions of the clothes they were wearing when they were sexually assaulted. During this exhibit, students are also given bystander intervention tips.

Bystander Intervention

At Chapman, all community members should help foster a culture of care, community and individual responsibility, and accountability, and this can include intervening in situations related to potential dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other sexual misconduct. Many situations related to potential dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other sexual misconduct happen in the presence of bystanders: people who are not involved in the situation but who witness problematic or potentially dangerous behavior. Bystanders can play an important role in such situations by intervening safety and positively to prevent or reduce harm, for example by taking a friend home, seeking help or resources, or encouraging others to reconsider their behavior.

Safe and Positive Options for Preventative Action

Stay in groups and develop plans together. When going out, make sure to go out in groups and have a collective plan for transportation, socializing, and getting home safely together. Do you all intend to drink? Are any of you planning on getting together with another person or group when you arrive to your destination? What time do you want to head home? If you notice a friend or member of your group is not with the group or does not seem to be following the plan you all developed at the beginning of your outing, reach out to that person and ask if they are okay, or they would like to go home.

Drink responsibly. Alcohol can affect your judgement and that of those you are with in any given situation. Drink responsibly so that you can recognize situations and take action if necessary.

Watch out for others. If you see a person walking by themselves or headed home by

themselves and you are headed in the same direction, offer to have them walk with your group so that you all can be safer in each other's company. If you see someone who appears highly intoxicated pouring or asking for another drink, approach them and mention that you are concerned that they have had enough to drink. If you see a person taking advantage of someone who seems too intoxicated, step in and let them know you are concerned.

Diffuse situations casually and safely. If you perceive that one person is advancing too quickly on someone else who might seem too intoxicated to give consent, or if you see someone who seems to be isolating another person from the crowd, casually jump in and redirect the conversation or ask if the isolated person is okay. Offer to direct the intoxicated or isolated person home or find another activity away from the other individual. If you do not feel comfortable jumping in casually or safely, try to get another person or authority to intervene.

Tell someone. If something does not seem right and you notice a situation or conditions that might be problematic, mention it to another friend or acquaintance. You might be able to develop a way to intervene safely and positively together.

Contact resources or authorities if needed. Do not hesitate to call the Department of Public Safety at 714-997 6763 or call 911 if you perceive that there is immediate danger, threat, or harm.

Additionally, some qualities of person's friends or social group can affect their likelihood to commit sexual or interpersonal violence. People who have committed sexual or interpersonal violence have friend groups who, on average:

- Hold rigid, traditional beliefs about gender roles
- Are generally more aggressive or tolerant of violence
- Are "hypermasculine" or lack empathy for others

Consider the company you keep. Do you and your friends create a healthy, positive environment for each other? Do your friends express empathy and concern for you and others? Do you feel strongly connected to and supported by your community?

Friends and peers in valued social groups or organizations are more likely than anyone else to influence and change each other's beliefs and behavior. You play an important role in making your community a healthy place.

Risk Reduction

General

The best way to have healthy sexual interactions and to maintain healthy relationships is to **communicate**. Ask others what they want to do and respect their boundaries when there are things they do not want to do.

Consent is crucial and relates to all the forms of sexual misconduct and other prohibited behavior in our Student Sexual Misconduct Policy.

- Consent is active, not passive, or implied. It is only "yes" if someone has willingly and unambiguously communicated their agreement.

- It is not always easy to say no. When someone is uncomfortable or afraid, they often will freeze up or find an indirect way to decline instead of saying "no" or physically removing themselves from the situation. If someone has stopped responding, seems "out of it," responds vaguely or changes the topic, stop and check in.

- Just because you are in a relationship or have hooked up before does not mean you can assume you have consent. Check in with your partner(s) every time.

Sexual Assault

In most cases, sexual violence is committed by someone who their target knows, likes, or even loves. Even if you do not believe that someone you know could have committed sexual violence, it is important that survivors of sexual violence receive support. Do not dismiss or joke about allegations of sexual violence.

Alcohol and other intoxicating substances can affect our ability to communicate and understand consent. Everyone involved needs to be able to understand the fact, extent, and nature of any sexual activity (the "who, what, when, where, and how") and freely agree to it. Be sure you are communicating about consent when anyone involved might be under the influence.

Dating/Domestic Violence

Healthy relationships are ones where all parties feel valued and have equal input. Relationships based on respect, equality, support, and care for each other are ideal.

- According to the National Domestic Violence Hotline, some of the signs of an abusive relationship include a partner who:
    - Shows extreme jealousy of your friends and time spent away
    - Insults, demeans, or shames you with put-downs
    - Takes your money or refuses to give you money for necessary expenses
    - Looks at you or acts in ways that scare you
    - Controls who you see, where you go, or what you do
    - Prevents you from making your own decisions
    - Prevents you from working or attending school
    - Destroys your property or threatens to hurt or kill your pets
    - Intimidates you with guns, knives, or other weapons
    - Pressures you to have sex when you do not want to or to do things sexually that you are not comfortable with

- Pressures you to use drugs or alcohol

- If you notice any warning signs in your relationship or in a friend's relationship, know the support resources available and reach out for support in a safe way. For more resources, check out the aforementioned resources or the Title IX Resources website.

- Even if you are really concerned or scared about a friend in an unhealthy relationship, it is important to remain open and supportive when you talk with them. There are many reasons why people stay in unhealthy relationships, including fears about their or other loved ones' safety if they choose to leave the relationship. For more information about how to help a friend, visit the National Domestic Violence Hotline website.

Stalking

Stalking is not about what the person doing unwanted things intended; it is about the impact that those unwanted behaviors have on their target.

- Saying no once should be enough. If someone has told you they do not want you to do something or have stopped interacting with you, you have their answer, and it is "no."

- Set norms of consent and respect in all of your relationships. If a friend seems scared, frustrated, or otherwise uncomfortable with someone's behavior, listen to them. Even if you like the person engaged in that behavior or would like that sort of behavior from someone you are interested in, that does not mean that it is okay with your friend.

If you are concerned about someone's behavior toward you, it is okay to ask for help early. Stalking is one form of misconduct where early intervention can greatly reduce the severity of misconduct and the impact on all parties. Even if someone's behavior does not yet rise to the level of a violation under our Student Sexual Misconduct Policy or Conduct Code, the Title IX Coordinator can help you explore options for your safety and well-being. In some cases, it might be helpful to have campus staff have an informal, educational discussion with the person whose behavior is concerning you.

Keep a record of any unwanted behavior that makes you uncomfortable**.** Stalking is defined as a **pattern of behavior**—keeping a record can help Campus Safety, Student Conduct, and/or law enforcement understand and address the pattern if you choose to report it.

Assessing the full scope of stalking behavior, its impact on the target of the behavior, and planning for safety can make a huge difference**.** If you're worried about a friend, help connect them to a professional therapist, advocate, the Title IX Coordinator, or law enforcement to learn more about options for their safety and wellbeing; see the contact information for these resources listed above or visit the Title IX Resources website. A safety planning tool like the free Stalking Harassment and Risk Profile (SHARP) can also help clarify risks and options.

Stalking is a crime brochure – What to do if you are being stalked or criminally harassed

Reporting Abuse or Neglect of Minors:

All incidents of suspected abuse or neglect of individuals under the age of 18 should be

reported immediately to the Chapman University Department of Public Safety at 714-997-6763 and/or the Orange Police Department at 714-744-7444; if the abuse/neglect was reported on the Chapman University Main Campus. If the abuse/neglect was reported on the Chapman University Rinker Health Science Campus contact the Chapman University Department of Public Safety at 714-997- 6763 and/or the Irvine Police Department at 949-724-7000. A second report shall also be made to the Child Abuse Reporting Hotline at 714-940-1000 or 800-207-4464. These reports may be made 24 hours per day. If assistance is needed in making such a report, please do not hesitate to call the Department of Public Safety.

Annual Disclosure of Crime Statistics

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (20 USC § 1092(f)) requires colleges and universities across the United States to disclose information about crime on and around their campuses. To comply with the disclosure requirement regarding crime statistics, the Department of Public Safety annually publishes crime statistics for the past three years of crimes mandated by the Clery Act. To better understand the explanation of what the statistics represent a definition of terms follows.

Definitions of Reportable Crimes

Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter – defined as the willful killing of one human being by another.

Manslaughter by Negligence – is defined as the killing of another person through gross negligence.

Sexual Assault – is defined as any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent, as well as incest or statutory rape. The following sex offenses fall with the definition of Sexual Assault:

- Rape - The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.

- Fondling - The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

- Incest - Non forcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

- Statutory Rape - Non forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Robbery – is defined as taking or attempting to take anything of value from the car, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Aggravated Assault – is defined as an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great

bodily harm.

Burglary – is the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft.

Motor Vehicle Theft – is the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

Arson – any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Hate Crimes

Hate Crimes – includes all of the crimes listed above that manifest evidence that the victim was chosen based on one of the categories of bias listed below, plus the following crimes.

Larceny/Theft – includes, pocket picking, purse snatching, shoplifting, theft from building, theft from motor vehicle, theft of motor vehicle parts or accessories, and all other larceny.

Simple Assault – an unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.

Intimidation – to unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.

Destruction/Damage/Vandalism or Property (except Arson) – to willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

Categories of Prejudice Specific to Hate Crimes

Race – A preformed negative attitude toward a group of persons who possess common physical characteristics genetically transmitted by descent and heredity which distinguish them as a distinct division of humankind • Gender – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons because those persons are male or female.

Gender Identity – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons because of the gender identify by those persons.

Religion – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons who share the same religious beliefs regarding the origin and purpose of the universe and the existence or nonexistence of a supreme being.

Sexual Orientation – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their sexual attraction toward, and responsiveness to, members of their own sex or members of the opposite sex.

Ethnicity/national origin – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons of the same race or national origin who share common or similar traits,

languages, customs and traditions.

National Origin – A preformed negative opinion about a group of persons based upon them being from a particular country or part of the world. • Disability – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their physical or mental impairments/ challenges, whether such disability is temporary or permanent, congenital or acquired by heredity, accident, injury, advanced age or illness.

Violence Against Women's Act (VAWA) Offenses

The Clery Act defines dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking as follows.

Dating Violence- Dating Violence includes any act of violence committed by an individual:

a. who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the Reporting Party; and

b. where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:

i. The length of the relationship;
ii. The type of relationship; and
iii. The frequency of interaction between the individuals involved in the relationship.

Domestic Violence-Domestic violence means any felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed against a person who is a spouse or former spouse, a cohabitant or former cohabitant, a person with whom they have a child, or with whom they have a previous or current dating, romantic, intimate, or sexual relationship.

Stalking- Stalking is a course of conduct directed at another person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for their safety or the safety of others, or (ii) to suffer substantial emotional distress. "Course of conduct" means behavior involving two or more acts in which a person directly or indirectly monitors, follows, observes, threatens, surveils, communicates to or about another or interferes with the other person's property. "Substantial emotional distress" means significant mental suffering or anguish. Stalking includes "cyberstalking." Cyber stalking is a course of conduct in which a person uses electronic media, like the internet, social networks, blogs, cell phones, or text messages to cause reasonable fear or emotional distress.

Arrest and Referrals for Discipline for Violations of Liquor Law, Drug, and Weapons Law

Liquor Law Violations - The violation of state and local municipal laws and ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing of intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places; bootlegging; operating a still; furnishing liquor to a minor or intemperate person; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; drinking on a train or public conveyance; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned. (Drunkenness and driving under the influence are not included in this definition.)

Weapons Law Violations - The violation of federal, state and local laws or ordinances dealing with weapon offenses, regulatory in nature, such as: manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; furnishing

deadly weapons to minors; aliens possessing deadly weapons; and all attempts to commit any of the.

Drug Law Violations - Violations of federal, state, and local laws relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. The relevant substances include opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine), marijuana, synthetic narcotics (Demerol, methadone), and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine).

Clery Act Geography Locations

The following definitions apply to the geographical locations of incidents disclosed in the crime statistics tables contained in this report:

On-Campus: Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls; and any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the property described above in this definition, that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor).

On-Campus Residence Halls: An institution that has on-campus student housing facilities must separately disclose two sets of on-campus statistics: the total number of crimes that occurred on campus, including crimes that occurred in student housing facilities, and the number of crimes that occurred in on-campus student housing facilities as a subset of the total. In other words, if a Clery Act crime is reported to have occurred in an on-campus residence hall, the incident is counted twice. It is reported in the overall on-campus statistics table and once in the on-campus residence hall statistics table.

Public Property: All public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

Non-Campus: Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.

The university owns or controls several different types of non-campus properties, including but not limited to student, staff and faculty housing, sporting venues, academic facilities, administrative support services, and parking structures.

Section 2. Fire Safety Report

The Fire & Life Safety Division (FLS) is responsible for the safety of the Chapman community by mitigating potential fire hazards on campus. Prevention is accomplished through code compliance, coordinating inspections and maintenance of fire protection systems, and by means of educating and training the campus community. The Fire & Life Safety Division serves as the university liaison with the Authorities Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) in matters of permits, inspections, and pre-incident planning.

The Higher Education Opportunity Act

The Higher Education Opportunity Act (Public Law 110-315) became law in August 2008. It requires all United States academic institutions to produce an annual fire safety report outlining fire safety practices, standards, and all fire-related on-campus statistics. The following public disclosure report details all information required by this law as it relates to Chapman University.

Fire Protection Systems

The table below lists the fire safety systems in place at each residence hall and apartment complex at Chapman University. Panther Village and Chapman Grand are considered a non- campus buildings.

On-Campus Housing	Fire Sprinkler System	Smoke Detectors Monitored by Fire Alarm System	Single Station Smoke Alarms	Fire Drills Conducted (2023)
Glass Hall	Yes	Yes	N/A	2
Henley Hall	Yes	Yes	N/A	2
Pralle-Sodaro Hall	Yes	Yes	N/A	2
Sandhu Hall	Yes	Yes	N/A	2
North Morlan Hall	No	Yes	N/A	2
South Morlan Hall	No	Yes	N/A	2

Davis Apartments	No	**Yes**	N/A	**2**
Harris Apartments	No	**Yes**	N/A	**2**
Law Apartments	No	No	**Yes**	**0**
Olive Apartments	No	No	**Yes**	**0**
The K Apartments	**Yes**	**Yes**	**N/A**	**2**

Campus Emergency Response and Evacuation Plans

The information detailed in this section applies to both the Chapman University Main Campus (Orange) and the Chapman University Rinker Health Science Campus (Irvine). Even though the campuses are not located in the same city the policies described are identical at both locations.

Fire Life & Safety coordinates the university's efforts to prepare for and respond to major emergencies. The primary focus is on coordinating preparation and training for emergency response and maintaining the campus emergency operations plan. Be familiar with the locations and use of all emergency exits, manual fire alarms, and fire extinguishers in your area. You are encouraged to contact your Floor Warden/Resident Advisor and Building Coordinator/Resident Director for your area and work with them to map out a personal strategy to use in the event of a fire or other disaster.

Emergency evacuation plans exist for every building on campus and in student housing facilities. Each evacuation plan provides a floor plan of the building and/or residence floor; identifies the locations of all exits and lists instructions for response to a fire.

Each year the university participates in the *California Great Shake* out earthquake drill by testing the Emergency Notification Alert System. The drill is announced and encourages the campus community to follow the emergency guidelines in the university's emergency operations plan. Prior to the drill, a link to the emergency operations plan is shared with the entire campus community, which includes an evacuation plan (EAP) with evacuation assembly points. Emergency preparedness, evacuation information and related instructions can be accessed online at Emergency Management. The test is documented, with a description of the exercise, the date and time, and whether it was announced or unannounced.

Fire and Evacuation Drills

Supervised Fire and evacuation drills are conducted in each residence hall at the start of the fall and spring semesters. The drills are coordinated by the Department of Public Safety with participation by the Residence Life and First Year Experience staff. Residents are required to participate in fire drills and are walked through the process of evacuating the building in which they reside at the time of each fire drill. Each resident who signs a lease agreement is given information, which includes fire safety and the appropriate action to take during a fire alarm or fire emergency. Drills are unannounced to students and occur at varying times and days. Residents are required to evacuate anytime a fire alarm sounds

and failure to do so is subject to conduct review. Fire Life & Safety maintains an internal log with notes for each drill, the date and time conducted, the location of the drill, announced or unannounced, notes any issues and or lessons learned.

ALWAYS treat every alarm as an emergency and exit the building immediately if an alarm sounds. Evacuate the building using the shortest and safest route, proceeding to the pre- designated emergency evacuation site.

In the Event of a Fire

Immediately pull the nearest fire alarm as you exit the building. When evacuating the building, remember to feel doors with the back of your hand before opening them to be sure that there is no fire danger on the other side. If you notice smoke, use an alternate escape route. If you must enter a smoke-filled room or hallway, stay low, keeping one hand on the wall to avoid disorientation and crawl to the nearest exit, keeping your head near the floor.

Always proceed to the emergency exit stairs and do not use the elevators. A fire can disrupt the operation of elevators and trap occupants inside. Once you are safely away from danger, call Public Safety at (714) 997-6763 and communicate the details of the fire. If you are off campus, dial 911.

If you become trapped in a fire emergency, close all doors between you and the fire and stuff towels around the door cracks to keep out smoke. Wait at a safe window and signal for help by hanging a white sheet from the window.

NEVER RETURN TO A BUILDING UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO BY A CHAPMAN UNIVERSITY PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER OR OTHER UNIVERSITY OFFICIAL.

Reporting Fires

All fires on campus, even if already extinguished and regardless of size, should be reported to Fire & Life Safety by contacting the Department of Public Safety at (714) 997-6763. Federal law requires the university to report on an annual basis all fires, which occur in on-campus student housing. All fires that occur in on-campus student housing are entered into the DPS Fire Log as required by the Clery act. The log can be accessed at Orange Campus Fire Log.

Fire Safety Policies

Housing fire safety policies can be found in the Student Conduct Website and in the Residence License Agreement.

Student Conduct Code:

Fire Safety and Equipment – The following behaviors are prohibited:

- Arson or creating or causing fire without obtaining prior approval from Fire and Life Safety.
- Causing an unwanted alarm for fire or smoke.

- Careless, negligent, or improper handling of, tampering with or obstructing the fire alarm system, smoke detectors, sprinkler system, emergency exits, carbon monoxide detectors, fire extinguishers, exit signs, and other life safety equipment.

- Failing to evacuate a university building during any fire and/or emergency alarms, including drills; re-entering the building before the all-clear sign is given by university staff.

- Propping open doors in residence buildings with enclosed corridors (e.g., Pralle-Sodaro, Henley, Sandhu Residence Center, and Glass Hall).

- Possessing and/or using candles, incense, oil lamps, helium tanks, fog/smoke machines, butane torches, and other combustible and/or flame-producing items in the residence areas, including items prohibited under *Cooking/Kitchens* and *Electrical Appliances* in Appendix 4. Burning candles in any campus building is prohibited (except for those events specifically scheduled through the Fish Interfaith Center and other approved events).

- Artificial trees and potted, live trees are permitted. No cut trees are permitted in the residence halls. extension cords may not be used for holiday lights or other electric lights or items.

- Possessing and/or using multi-plugs, hoverboards, halogen lamps or extension cords in the residence area. Power strips with surge protectors are permitted but may not be extended by plugging one into another.

- Possessing and/or using fireworks, sparklers, smoke bombs, CO2 cartridges, explosives, flammable chemicals, or other hazardous materials. Possessing and/or using barbeques and other outdoor cooking equipment in the residence halls and apartments except those provided by and installed by university officials. University-provided outdoor cooking equipment can only be used in designated areas.

- Attaching excessive wall coverings or other items to walls and/or ceilings.

Residence Life and First Year Experience Policies and Procedures

Cooking is allowed only in kitchens. Cooking in residence hall rooms or in non-kitchen areas is strictly prohibited. Microwaves other than approved combination microwave/refrigerator units are prohibited in the residence halls. Microwave/refrigerator units must use a single power supply and meet the cubic feet requirement in "Electrical Appliances." The Morlan kitchen is available for resident use. Visit the Residential Support Desk in the Henley basement for assistance to enter the kitchen.

Food waste must be correctly disposed of and brought to the dumpster. Garbage disposals are for small remnants left over from washing. Absolutely no rice, potatoes, lettuce, celery, grease, carrots, eggshells, or other items that may cause the garbage disposal to malfunction should be placed in the sink or garbage disposal.

Electrical Appliances - Clothing irons, coffee makers, refrigerators smaller than 4.0 cubic feet, and micro-fridges (microwave/refrigerator combination units) are approved appliances in the residence halls. Surge protectors and power strips are approved and must be used. Absolutely no extension cords are allowed in residence halls, and apartments.

Due to the health and safety issues inherent in high-density living environments, the following are prohibited in the residence halls: hot plates, electric skillets, electric indoor grills, toaster ovens, toasters, hot oil popcorn poppers, halogen lights, sun lamps, hibachi's, electric heaters, rice cookers, tanning beds, sandwich makers, multi-plug adaptors, refrigerators larger than 4.0 cubic feet, microwaves (other than the approved combination microwave/refrigerator), major appliances or devices deemed unsafe by Residence Life or Public Safety staff. Possession of these items in a residential room, whether in use or not, constitutes a violation of this policy. Prohibited items will be confiscated, and students found in violation of the policy may be subject to fines of up to $100 per item. Please refer to the Fire Safety policies for more information.

Small kitchen appliances are permitted in the common living areas of Sandhu Residence Center Suites as well as Glass, Davis, Harris, Chapman Grand, Panther Village Apartments, and The K.

Smoking

The use of cigarettes, e-cigarettes, cigars, water pipes, pipes, vaping pens or devices, hookahs or any other combustible or smoke-generating products or devices is prohibited on campus, including all housing and all outdoor areas of the campus.

Fire Safety Training

Each summer, prior to the return of students and conferences, the Fire & Life Safety Division conducts annual training for the Resident Advisors, Residence Life professional staff and Conference Services staff. Training covers:

- Fire prevention
- Current trends and national statistics of fires and causes on college campuses
- Building evacuations and emergency preparedness
- Life safety systems
- Hands-on fire extinguisher training
- Active Shooter training

Fire Safety training is available to all students, staff, and faculty at both the Main Campus and the Rinker Health Science Campus and can be customized for particular departments. This includes First Aid & CPR, fire extinguisher, fire and building evacuations. Register for the monthly fire extinguisher training at Fire Safety Training Calendar or contact us at firesafety@chapman.edu.

Health & Safety Inspections
At least twice a year, the Residence Life staff will conduct Health and Safety inspections. During inspections, if a room is found to have violations, action will be taken to address those violations. Residents who are found to be in violation of university policies during these inspections will be subject to fines, conduct review and/or loss of current or future housing assignments. Fines for violations range from $25-$35 per violation, and violators may also be subjected to conduct review. Residents may be fined if found with prohibited appliances listed under the fire safety policy.

Potentially dangerous items found during Health and Safety inspections may be confiscated without the option of being returned. **In addition to fines and confiscation, some items may be destroyed, including but not limited to drugs, drug paraphernalia, directional signs, weapons, alcoholic beverages, or containers and candles.**

Plans for Future Improvements

Facilities Management regularly monitors all campus facilities for necessary safety and security related repairs. The Fire & Life Safety Division continually works with Facilities Management to identify aging fire alarm systems in the residential and campus buildings and strives to provide reliable and nuisance-free systems. Life safety systems are assessed for additional detection or sprinkler protection requirements whenever the university plans building renovations.

There are no fire protection system improvements planned or scheduled at this time.

Fire Statistics 2021 – 2023

As required by the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008, the following statistics are for fire incidents occurring in on-campus student housing for the years 2021 to 2023

Calendar Year 2023

Residential Facility	Total Fires	Location	Cause	Injuries	Deaths	Estimated Damage
Pralle-Sodaro Hall 323 East Walnut Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Henley Hall 535 North Grand Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sandhu Hall 571 North Grand Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Davis Apartments 625 North Grand Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Glass Hall 576 North Shaffer Street	0	N /A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Morlan Hall 575 North Center Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Harris Apartments 595 North Center Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Law Apartments 349 North Olive Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Olive Apartments 251 North Olive Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
The K Apartments 300 North Cypress Street	0	N /A	N /A	N /A	N /A	N /A

Calendar Year 2022

Residential Facility	Total Fires	Location	Cause	Injuries	Deaths	Damage Estimate
Pralle-Sodaro Hall 323 East Walnut Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Henley Hall 535 North Grand Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sandhu Hall 571 North Grand Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Davis Apartments 625 North Grand Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Glass Hall 576 North Shaffer Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Morlan Hall 575 North Center Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Harris Apartments 595 North Center Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Law Apartments 349 North Olive Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Olive Apartments 251 North Olive Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
The K Apartments 300 North Cypress Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Calendar Year 2021

Residential Facility	Total Fires	Location	Cause	Injuries	Deaths	Estimated Damage
Pralle-Sodaro Hall 323 East Walnut Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Henley Hall 535 North Grand Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sandhu Hall 571 North Grand Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Davis Apartments 625 North Grand Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Glass Hall 576 North Shaffer Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Morlan Hall 575 North Center Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Harris Apartments 595 North Center Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Law Apartments 349 North Olive Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Olive Apartments 251 North Olive Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Main Campus: Orange-Crime Statistics 2023

Criminal Homicide

Category	On Campus Student Housing	On Campus Other	On Campus (Total)	Non-Campus	Public Property
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0

Criminal Offenses

Category	On Campus Student Housing	On Campus Other	On Campus (Total)	Non-Campus	Public Property
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	1
Burglary	3	3	6	8	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	4	4	2	0
Arson	1	1	2	0	0

Sex Offenses

Category	On Campus Student Housing	On Campus Other	On Campus (Total)	Non-Campus	Public Property
Fondling	4	2	6	1	1
Incest	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	3	0	3	3	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0

Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)

Category	On Campus Student Housing	On Campus Other	On Campus (Total)	Non-Campus	Public Property
Dating Violence	1	0	1	2	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	1	1
Stalking	1	4	5	0	0

Liquor, Drug & Weapons Violations

Arrests

Category	On Campus Student Housing	On Campus Other	On Campus (Total)	Non-Campus	Public Property
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations	0	4	4	4	2
Illegal Weapons Possession	1	1	2	0	1

Judicial Referrals

Category	On Campus Student Housing	On Campus Other	On Campus (Total)	Non-Campus	Public Property
Liquor Law Violations	8	7	15	1	0
Drug Law Violations	14	2	16	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	0	0	0	0	0

Clery Act: Hate Crime Statistics 2023

Clery Act Reportable Offenses	Race	Gender	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Ethnicity	Disability	National Origin	Gender Identity
Murder/Non Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offense: Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offense: Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offense: Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offense: Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Destruction of Property	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0

*One incident theft of property occurred on campus (National Origin)

*One incident of simple assault occurred on campus(Sexual Orientation)

*One incident of vandalism occurred in campus housing (Religion)

Main Campus-Orange: Crime Statistics 2022

Criminal Homicide

Category	On Campus Student Housing	On Campus Other	On Campus (Total)	Non-Campus	Public Property
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0

Criminal Offenses

Category	On Campus Student Housing	On Campus Other	On Campus (Total)	Non-Campus	Public Property
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	2
Burglary	0	3	3	12	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	3	3	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0

Sex Offenses

Category	On Campus Student Housing	On Campus Other	On Campus (Total)	Non-Campus	Public Property
Fondling	3	1	4	1	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	6	0	6	2	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0

Violence Against Women's Act (VAWA)

Category	On Campus Student Housing	On Campus Other	On Campus (Total)	Non-Campus	Public Property
Dating Violence	1	0	1	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	4	4	8	1	0

Liquor Law, Drug Law & Illegal Weapons

Arrest

Category	On Campus Student Housing	On Campus Other	On Campus (Total)	Non-Campus	Public Property
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations	0	7	7	2	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	0	0	0	0	0

Disciplinary Referral

Category	On Campus Student Housing	On Campus Other	On Campus (Total)	Non-Campus	Public Property
Liquor Law Violations	15	2	17	1	0
Drug Law Violations	12	0	12	8	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	1	0	1	0	0

Clery Act: Hate Crime Statistics 2022

Clery Act Reportable Offenses	Race	Gender	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Ethnicity	Disability	National Origin	Gender Identity
Murder/Non-Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offense: Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offense: Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offense: Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offense: Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Destruction of Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Main Campus – Orange: Crime Statistics 2021

Criminal Homicide

Category	On Campus Student Housing	On Campus Other	On Campus (Total)	Non-Campus	Public Property
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0

Criminal Offenses

Category	On Campus Student Housing	On Campus Other	On Campus (Total)	Non-Campus	Public Property
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	1	6	7	1	1
Burglary	1	2	3	10	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	1	1	1	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0

Sex Offenses

Category	On Campus Student Housing	On Campus Other	On Campus (Total)	Non-Campus	Public Property
Fondling	0	1	1	1	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	1	0	1	3	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0

Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)

Category	On Campus Student Housing	On Campus Other	On Campus (Total)	Non-Campus	Public Property
Dating Violence	1	1	2	1	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2	0	2	1	0

Liquor, Drug & Weapons Law Violations

Arrests

Category	On Campus Student Housing	On Campus Other	On Campus (Total)	Non-Campus	Public Property
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations	3	2	5	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	1	2	3	0	0

Judicial Referrals

Category	On Campus Student Housing	On Campus Other	On Campus (Total)	Non-Campus	Public Property
Liquor Law Violations	11	1	12	0	0
Drug Law Violations	23	2	25	4	1
Illegal Weapons Possession	0	0	0	0	0

Clery Act: Hate Crime Statistics 2021

Clery Act Reportable Offenses	Race	Gender	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Ethnicity	Disability	National Origin	Gender Identity
Murder/Non Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offense: Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offense: Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offense: Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offense: Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Destruction of Property	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	**2**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

*Two incidents of destruction of property occurred on campus (Race)

*One incident of destruction of property occurred on campus (Religion)

***There were no unfounded crimes reported by local law enforcement for 2021, 2022, 2023**

Rinker Health Science Campus: Crime Statistics 2023

Criminal Homicide

Category	On Campus Student Housing	On Campus Other	On Campus (Total)	Non-Campus	Public Property
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	N/A	0	0	N/A	0

Criminal Offenses

Category	On Campus Student Housing	On Campus Other	On Campus (Total)	Non-Campus	Public Property
Robbery	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Aggravated Assault	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Burglary	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Arson	N/A	0	0	N/A	0

Sex Offenses

Category	On Campus Student Housing	On Campus Other	On Campus (Total)	Non-Campus	Public Property
Fondling	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Incest	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Rape	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Statutory Rape	N/A	0	0	N/A	0

Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)

Category	On Campus Student Housing	On Campus Other	On Campus (Total)	Non-Campus	Public Property
Dating Violence	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Domestic Violence	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Stalking	N/A	0	0	N/A	0

Liquor, Drug & Weapons Violations

Arrest

Category	On Campus Student Housing	On Campus Other	On Campus (Total)	Non-Campus	Public Property
Liquor Law Violations	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Drug Law Violations	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	N/A	0	0	N/A	0

Disciplinary Referrals

Category	On Campus Student Housing	On Campus Other	On Campus (Total)	Non-Campus	Public Property
Liquor Law Violations	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Drug Law Violations	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	N/A	0	0	N/A	0

Crime Statistics-2022

Criminal Homicide

Category	On Campus Student Housing	On Campus Other	On Campus (Total)	Non-Campus	Public Property
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	N/A	0	0	N/A	0

Criminal Offenses

Category	On Campus Student Housing	On Campus Other	On Campus (Total)	Non-Campus	Public Property
Robbery	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Aggravated Assault	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Burglary	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Arson	N/A	0	0	N/A	0

Sex Offenses

Category	On Campus Student Housing	On Campus Other	On Campus (Total)	Non-Campus	Public Property
Fondling	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Incest	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Rape	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Statutory Rape	N/A	0	0	N/A	0

Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)

Category	On Campus Student Housing	On Campus Other	On Campus (Total)	Non-Campus	Public Property
Dating Violence	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Domestic Violence	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Stalking	N/A	0	0	N/A	0

Liquor, Drug & Weapons Violations

Arrest

Category	On Campus Student Housing	On Campus Other	On Campus (Total)	Non-Campus	Public Property
Liquor Law Violations	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Drug Law Violations	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	N/A	0	0	N/A	0

Disciplinary Referrals

Category	On Campus Student Housing	On Campus Other	On Campus (Total)	Non-Campus	Public Property
Liquor Law Violations	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Drug Law Violations	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	N/A	0	0	N/A	0

Crime Statistics– 2021

Criminal Homicide

Category	On Campus Student Housing	On Campus Other	On Campus (Total)	Non-Campus	Public Property
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	N/A	0	0	N/A	0

Criminal Offenses

Category	On Campus Student Housing	On Campus Other	On Campus (Total)	Non-Campus	Public Property
Robbery	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Aggravated Assault	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Burglary	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Arson	N/A	0	0	N/A	0

Sex Offenses

Category	On Campus Student Housing	On Campus Other	On Campus (Total)	Non-Campus	Public Property
Fondling	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Incest	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Rape	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Statutory Rape	N/A	0	0	N/A	0

Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)

Category	On Campus Student Housing	On Campus Other	On Campus (Total)	Non-Campus	Public Property
Dating Violence	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Domestic Violence	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Stalking	N/A	0	0	N/A	0

Liquor, Drug & Weapons Violations

Arrest

Category	On Campus Student Housing	On Campus Other	On Campus (Total)	Non-Campus	Public Property
Liquor Law Violations	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Drug Law Violations	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	N/A	0	0	N/A	0

Disciplinary Referrals

Category	On Campus Student Housing	On Campus Other	On Campus (Total)	Non-Campus	Public Property
Liquor Law Violations	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Drug Law Violations	N/A	0	0	N/A	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	N/A	0	0	N/A	0

There were no unfounded crimes reported by local law enforcement for 2021, 2022,2023.

Clery Act: Hate Crime Statistics

There were no reported Hate Crimes for 2021, 2022, 2023

Clery Act Reportable Offenses	Race	Gender	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Ethnicity	Disability	National Origin	Gender Identity
Murder/Non-Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offense: Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offense: Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offense: Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offense: Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Destruction of Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0